PRESS AND TRIBUNE
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
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Alfred Cowles.
OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1860. NUMBER 1263.

Railroads.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after April 17th, 1860, trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
GOING WEST:
Leave Racine, Express Passenger, at 4:00 P.M., arrive at Freeport at 8:30 P.M.
Leave Chicago, Express Passenger, at 8:00 A.M., arrive at Freeport at 12:30 P.M.
GOING EAST:
Leave Freeport, Express Passenger, at 1:00 P.M., arrive at Chicago at 5:30 P.M.
Leave Freeport, Accommodation, at 6:00 A.M., arrive at Racine at 10:30 A.M.
Through Tickets to Chicago, via Milwaukee, can be had on the Northern Division.
Freight and Passenger, at 4:05 P.M., leaves at 5:45 P.M., arrives at Chicago at 9:30 P.M., connecting with Express Passenger Train for Janesville and Milwaukee.
MATTHEW WADE, Superintendent.
G. A. THOMSON, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.
GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE.
On and after MONDAY, April 16th, 1860, trains will leave Chicago as follows:
Mail Train at 9:00 P.M. for Dixon, Fulton, Savanna, Galena, and intermediate stations.
At 9:30 A.M. and 5:30 P.M. for Rockford, Freeport, Dunleith, Dubuque, Prairie du Chien, Winona, Dunleith, Dubuque, Platteville, and intermediate stations.
4:00 P.M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Dunleith and Janesville.
At 6:30 P.M. for Geneva, Elgin, and intermediate stations.
Passengers for Madison, Milwaukee, and intermediate stations will take the 4:00 P.M. train.
No sleeping cars on night trains.
H. H. FORTER, Gen'l Superintendent. H. B. TALCOTT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
Change of Time to Northwest.
On and after MONDAY, April 9th, 1860, trains will leave Northwestern Railway as follows:
Day express 9:30 A. M., arrives at Freeport 2:30 P. M., at Dunleith 6:40 P. M.
Night express 5:00 P. M., arrives at Freeport 10:00 P. M., at Dunleith 2:40 A. M.
JAMES T. FURNESS, Superintendent.

Commission Merchants.

JAS. S. RANSOM,
SUCCESSOR TO FISH & RANSOM,
General Commission Merchant,
For the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions, &c., &c., Room 3, No. 79 South Water st.

CHAS. BUNKER, JR.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 2 Alhambra Buildings.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBEE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
212 South Water Street,
Give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and other produce, on commission or on consignment of property. [apl6 cl3m] A. S. CHADBOURNE.

GRIFFIN BROS.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 1860.
Powers-gate Building,
Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago.
ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
B. F. GRIFFIN.....mh28 1m[illegible]. W. T. WILSON.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
No. 2, Dole's Building, cor. of South Water and Clark sts.
CHICAGO.
Dealers in every description of Country Produce,
ON COMMISSION, EXCLUSIVELY.
References:
George Smith & Co., Chicago; Merchants Bank, Chicago.
Sturgess, Buckingham & Co., Chicago; Merchants & Farmers' Bank, Chicago.
Dyke Ly

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, &c., No. 1 Lumber District, Chicago. Having a consiserably enlarged Warehouse, also a Malt House, Water-lime, Hydraulic Cement, Land Plaster, &c., &c., of 250, 270 and 280 South Water street.
R. P. LAWRENCE.....W. T. WILSON.
mh31 1mly

WRIGHT & WHITNEY,
Commission Merchants. Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, Pork, &c., and to the clearing of vessels. Cash Advances made on consignments of Grain, in store, or for shipment, and not to be sent to Chicago, via Milwaukee. Office No. 1 Dole's Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
H. WRIGHT. [apl3 1m] H. WHITNEY.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 215½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Chicago, give their personal attention to the sale of purchase of all kinds of Grain, Seeds, Flour, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and money in store. Refer to Greene & Smith & Co., Chicago; Bank of Commerce, Chicago; George Stacie & Co.
[ap16 3m] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

CULVER & COMPANY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 South Water Street.
A. F. CULVER. [jan 1914] C. R. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce on Commission.
No. 146 S. Water street, Chicago. [ap16 3m]

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Liberal Advances on Consignments of Provisions.
REFERENCES:—Flint & Webster, Smith, Fairbank & Co., Chicago; Jason Parker, Esq., Galena; Miles, Bailey & Co., Milwaukee.
mh1 6m IV

PARKER & RAYMOND,
(SUCCESSORS TO SAWYER, PARKER & CO.)
General Commission Merchants,
No. 274 South Water st., Chicago, Ill.
R. S. PARKER. [ap2 60-1y] E. D. RAYMOND.

HOME & HEERMANS,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Steamboat Agents,
ATCHISON, KANSAS TERRITORY.
JOHN HEERMANS, Late of Price, Heermans & Co., Brunswick, Mo.
B. M. HEERMANS, Late of Kansas City, Mo.
Abell & Strickfadden, Atchison; J. S. Chick & Co., Kansas City; Rothrock & Co., Leavenworth; Hall & Mulvane, Lawrence; Wm. Hutchinson & Co., Topeka; Wm. Hutchinson, Wyandotte; Wm. Hutchinson & Co., Weston, Mo.; Hoffman, Bingen & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.
mh31 6m

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce, generally. Cash Advances made on consignments. 52 Dole's Block, Chicago.
C. B. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART. R. F. WILL

FREDERICK DICKINSON & CO
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
214 *South Water Street, Chicago.*
Careful attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and other produce generally.
fe1 '60-1y ON COMMISSION STRICTLY.

PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
188..... SOUTH WATER STREET..... CHICAGO.....18
THOS. S. PHILLIPS. WM. H. PHILLIPS. H. D. VAN NESTER.
REFERENCES:
Marine Bank, Chicago; Hill & Denio, Chicago; Dunn & Co., Dubuque, Ia.; A. D. Reed & Co., Fairhaven, Mich.; Reed, Dutton & Co., Bankers, Kenosha, Wis.; Hall & Co., Bankers, Racine, Wis.; H. S. Reed & Co., Bankers, Sturgis, Mich.; Reed, Foulger & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Henning & Woodruff, St. Louis, Mo.; Grant & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Carrington & Preston, Owego, N. Y.; C. King, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. S. A. Dows & Co., New York.
mh5 '60-1y

Tucker, Randolph & Carter,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 Leonard's Building,
Cor. Clark and South Water Streets, Chicago. Give the personal and undivided attention to the sale of
No. 2 Leonard's Building.
H. TUCKER. CHAS. RANDOLPH. HENRY CARTER.

WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN,
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
184 *South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.*
JAMES WELLER.....S. C. MELLEN.....J. MUDD.
Cash advances made on Bill of Lading, Property in store and Shipments to our friends East and Europe.
mh31 6m

WEBSTER & BAXTER,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
of all kinds of produce in this market.
Office 197 South Water Street.
We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of produce in this market.
[Dec. 31, 1859] D. P. BAXTER.

SHACKFORD & HOW,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 New Board of Trade Rooms, Chicago, Ill.
Give exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of COMMISSION MERCHANTS; buying and selling for other parties only.
Will make liberal advances on property in store or for shipment East.
mh31 6m SHACKFORD. HOW.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
182 South Water Street, CHICAGO.
mh31 3t

ORDERS EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.
Heyworth, Brierly & Co.,
DOLE'S BUILDING,
N. W. Cor. Clark and So. Water Sts., Chicago, Ill.
GENERAL FORWARDING,
TEA, COFFEE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Cash advances and returns promptly made.
REFERENCES:—Capt. McClelland, Vice President Merchants' Exchange; Hon. Isaac Harris, President Illinois Central R.R.; Capt. Fleetwood & Co., Propellers; Hon. Thomas J. Owen, Attorney at Law, Chicago, Ill.
Correspondence Solicited.—J. L. Phipps & Co., New York; Heyworth, Pearce, Balmain & Co., Liverpool, England.

WATSON V. COE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and Sale of
PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK,
No. 212½ South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
Warren F. Coe..... A. L. Edwards
de7 '59-1y

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE
Cash Advances on Grain,
For shipment East, and to offer the privilege of selling in Boston or New York for the account of
WILLIAMS, DUTTON & CO.
mh31 6t 182 South Water st.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of
UNDERWOOD & CO.,
Agents for Northern Illinois.
mh29 6m-1y

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of
GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,
No. 1 Parkinson's Building, corner of Lake and South Water streets, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments. P. V. CHAMBERLAIN. L. W. SEYMOUR. [ap16-3t

ALLEN VANDE CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., No. 12 North Water st., Chicago, Ill., and Western Union Depot, Chicago. Agents for Randolph and Wabash Canal Elevators.
[ap16 3m] ALLEN VANDE.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 126 South Water street, Albert's Building, Chicago, Ill.
Reference—Commercial Bank of Lake County, Chicago.
[Apr 16 1y]

MURRY NELSON,
Produce, Fish and Commission Merchant,
No. 2 Dole's Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
Agent for the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, Chicago.
Refers to Messrs. Hoyt, Sherman & Co., Chicago; Messrs. Wadsworth & Co., Chicago; Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co., Chicago.
mh31 6m

Press & Tribune

CHICAGO.

THE IMBROGLIO AT CHARLESTON.

Notwithstanding the boast of Douglas' friends that his nomination was certain on the third ballot, if not earlier, yesterday's efforts seem to indicate that he is not the choice of even two-thirds of the Rump concern to which alone his claims are tolerated. The Douglasites here say that the Northwestern delegates have pledged themselves to prevent the nomination of any one else; while the ballotings seem to show an equal determination on the part of his opponents not to let him have it. In short, the Rump is at a dead lock, apparently powerless to accomplish anything. The Nationals, who could probably agree upon a candidate at a single sitting, do not care to designate their man until they know what the other wing will do. In this emergency, it is proposed to adjourn over to meet at Baltimore on the first Monday of June next. It is probable that the state of many of the delegates, finances will compel some such action, unless something is done very soon.

A Marvellous Democratic Victory.

Through the apathy, forgetfulness, carelessness, added to the general interest in the great Democratic collapse at Charleston, the excitement about the Hoonan and Sayers fight, seven out of ten thousand Republicans in Chicago, neglected, to vote for Water and Sewerage Commissioner on Tuesday. Scarcely one-fourth of the party voted, and the consequence was that a Mr. Hamilton slipped into the Water Commissioner's Board, by catching hold of the coat tails of Sylvester Lind. But the *Times* has the impudence to state that there was a "vigorous canvass," and a "great deal of feeling on the part of the Republicans"—and that the "Democrats were jubilant on account of their day's work;" that "they are steadily gaining on the Republicans of Chicago," &c.

On page 2 of the *Time Bt.* Lind is called an "Independent Republican"; on the next page he is labeled a "Douglas Democrat." In one article it is stated, that the "Democrats made no nomination." In another article of the same paper, Messrs. Lind and Hamilton are designated as the "nominees recommended by the Democracy." Which of these *Times* editors lies? We pit one against the other. It is a question of veracity between the Biographer and Snickjourne. Wherein they agree both state falsely, and wherein they differ neither tells the truth.

The mass of the Republicans were dissatisfied with the way Taylor was nominated and Lind thrown overboard. It was held that the Convention which nominated the municipal ticket last February was dissolved, and had no right or authority to make nominations for Water or Sewerage Commissioners, and, therefore, that no one need feel bound by its action. They desired Mr. Lind retained to an office which he had faithfully, honestly and ably filled. A large proportion of those who took the trouble to vote at all, voted for Lind, and several hundreds of them neglected to erase the name of Hamilton from the tickets and substitute that of Holden, and the consequence was that the former was carried in on the back of Lind. And this is the "Democratic victory" over which the veracious *Times* shouts!

Both Boards remain two-thirds Republican, notwithstanding this marvelous Democratic victory.

The International Combat.

The interest in the Charleston Convention, suffered an almost total eclipse on Tuesday. The details of the "Great International Contest" between the respective pugilistic champions of America and England, reached town by the morning trains, and were quickly in the newsboys' hands, shouting along the streets, "Here's yer "Frank Leslie, Clipper, Bell's Life, and Entry "Herald, with pictures and full account of the "Great Fight." Dimes and quarters changed hands with remarkable rapidity, and the purchasers were so eager for the "full account," that they opened their sheets and read them as they passed along the sidewalks. Wherever one would stop to read his paper, a knot of persons would quickly gather about him, and either ask him to read aloud or else stand on tip-toe, with eyes distended and necks protruded, glean what they could over their neighbor's shoulder.

The rise or fall in corn was forgotten; the big fire hardly attracted a passing thought; the election going on, was allowed to take care of itself. The awful rupture of the Democracy at Charleston was under a cloud for the time being. Small crowds rushed into the saloons, to rehearse the particulars of the doings of the musclemen, and big ones besieged the news depots, eager and thirsty for papers with pictures and heightened details of the encounter. The brief telegraph account of two days before, only seemed to whet the public appetite for the delicious (?) particulars.

The mania lasted all day and deep into the night. The arrival of the evening trains brought the New York papers containing yet fuller accounts, and still further incidents and reports of the battle. These papers went off like hot cakes, and were all sold long before half the demand was supplied. And it was only when people got their city morning papers, yesterday and read the whole fight in all its barbarous and bloody details over again, at their leisure, and re-discovered the scenes and incidents of the fight with their neighbors and acquaintances, that the excitement began to subside, and the sensation pass off.

All day Tuesday and most of Wednesday the fight was the topic of conversation, on the streets, in the cars and omnibusses, saloons, stores, shops and offices, and even in parlors. Even the ladies were not proof against the excitement, and the discussion of bonnets, ribbons, laces, and mantillas, gave way for a brief time before the beauties and prowess of the prize fighters.

The tracker and corn dealer forgot that exchange and grain were going up or down. If asked they would answer, perhaps, "The 'Boy' "knocked him down twenty times; he has fine "use of his 'left duke'; he is a beautiful shoulder hitter; he fairly won the belt, and was "rascally cheated out of it."

On change, it was: "nobs," "smellers," "egics," "ivory boxes," "fly traps," "mugs," "left duke's," "peepers," "counter hits," "upper cuts," "clares," to the exclusion of "stump tail," No. 1, "Spring," and "red winter." The American Eagle had caused the British Lion to feel its ignominious tail in the dust, and how could any loyal Yankee think of dirty dollars, or contemptible corn, or irrepressible Charleston niggers, when the glorious bird of Columbia was soaring aloft and "quivering its tail," like the Grecian Orator's Little Giant.

Philadelphia Election.

After the most exciting canvass ever held in Philadelphia, the Democracy of that city suffered an ignominious defeat at the municipal election on Tuesday last. The People's candidate, Mayor Henry, was re-elected by a majority of 816, and the whole of the People's city ticket, except Comptroller, was elected by about the same majority. The same party also elected a majority of of the Council.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.]
WASHINGTON, April 30, 1860.

SUDDEN DEATH OF TOWNSEND HARRIS, OUR CONSUL-GENERAL TO JAPAN.

I learn by a private letter received in this country from one of the firm of Wetmore, Wilmerding & Co., at Shanghae, that Mr. Townsend Harris, our Consul-General to Japan, is dead. I do not bear any information on the subject has yet reached the Department of State.

GEN. SCOTT COMING TO WASHINGTON.

It appears that there is something in the wind. Gen. Scott has been suddenly called to Washington by a telegraphic dispatch. It is rumored that with his usual promptitude he will be over for that city. What this result of this may be is hard to foresee.

☞ The Mark-a-Check *Press* pitches to the funeral of the abdomen of Colonel Richard Jones, who has suddenly and somewhat mysteriously deceased. We are happy to be able to say to the friends that its remains are of foul play or unhonorable. We learn from a gentleman well versed in Lebanese, that Col. Richard last was a convert to Shakerism, and in any a member of the Shaker community at Union Village, where he may doubtless be seen at any time, illustrating the position of the Indian pamber to that *Journal* Gazette.

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Morning.
New and Second-Hand Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, and Silver-Plated Goods by GILBERT & SAMPSON.

JERSEYISM—Should not forget the meeting at the Tremont this evening at 7½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.—Hon. J. F. Potter, M. C., passed through the city last evening on his way to Washington.

☞ Mathew Conley will open his International Dining Hall in Couch Place, in the rear of the new Kingsbury Block this evening.

THANKS.—We are under continual obligations to the American Express Company for Cincinnati papers.

MARK TIME.—The Michigan Southern Railroad sent a train of 24 cattle cars on Tuesday for Detroit, which ran through, 284 miles, in seventeen hours and six minutes.

NURSERY AND HOME.—Persons in want of a good washer, ironer, house-cleaner or scrubber can find such by applying to the Chicago Nursery and Daily Home, Illinois street, east of St. Clair.

THE ELECTION OF JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—In the North Side election of Justice of the Peace, in place of Mr. Twing, deceased, Robert Malcolm, Republican, received a majority of twelve votes over his Democratic opponent, Dougherty.

BABYISHES.—T. J. Kinsella goes back into the Custom House, as Deputy Collector.... The Cricket Club have secured for the season two entire squares near Union Park.....The Old Sherman House is rapidly coming down to grade. ....A false alarm of fire yesterday morning.

QUILTING PARTY.—Ladies, old and young, are invited to the second party at the Protestant Orphan Asylum on Thursday, (to-day) May 3th. Please come early and bring lunch. Refreshments and music in the evening, the Great Western Band having kindly volunteered their services. Gentlemen are invited.

MINISTRY AT LARGE.—We want work for two fine boys, German and Irish, fifteen years of age. Places for wages in or near the city preferred. Also, store, warehouse, or garden work for several decent men, who are anxious to make a living, but can find no work.

Apply at 169, Randolph st. Office hours for the summer from 1 to 4 o'clock.

BUCKEYE MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of the Buckeye residents of Chicago will be held this evening in the office of Osborn & Fulton, room No. 11, immediately over the Tremont Exchange, 51 Dearborn street. All "Buckeyes" are earnestly invited to be present, when the committee appointed at a previous meeting will report, and definite action will be taken for a formal reception of the Ohio delegates.

FLORAL EXHIBITION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless, it was voted that the Secretary of the Board address a note to the President of the Chicago Gardeners' Society, assuring said Society of the very grateful acceptance of their kind offer to give a Floral Exhibition, on Monday (day and evening) next, at Metropolitan Hall. By order of the Board,

E. F. DICKINSON, Sec'y.

The Hall will be open to receive plants at 6 A. M. Visitors admitted at 10 A. M.

VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.—In the United States District Court the jury have rendered a verdict of $2,500, in the case brought by Frederick James of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad. The alleged ground of action is injuries sustained by the plaintiff, then four and a half years old, at the Junction, thirty miles west of this city, in 1856. The case has been tried before, and is fully reported in 20 Illinois, page 478. The damages were laid, in the former trial, which was in the Cook County Circuit Court, at $15,000; there was a verdict and judgment for $5,000, from which the defendants appealed to the Supreme Court, and the judgment was reversed.

The Great Wigwam.

We looked in at the Great Wigwam yesterday. It is progressing as rapidly as its best friends could desire. The roof has been entirely finished, as well as the fronts on both streets, which are now being painted. The towers on the west front are nearly finished.

Within we are glad to notice that the immense galleries, which we believed before were entirely safe, have been put beyond all suspicion of debility by an added double row of stout posts. The two Committee rooms are plastered and well lighted, and make excellent and serviceable adjuncts to the great building.

It will be in entire readiness by the middle of next week. It is an undertaking of which our entire city may well be proud, and we are glad to notice it is so accepted by all parties. It will speak volumes in behalf of "the way things are done" in the metropolis of the Northwest.

Seminary of the Northwest.

The Committee on Examination, appointed by the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, spent Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 27th, 28th, and 30th of April, engaged in the work from four to five hours each day.

The students were examined upon portion of the Greek and Hebrew Languages; the Canon; the Evidences of Christianity; Natural Theology; Dialectic Theology; Biblical and Ecclesiastical History; the Nature of the Church, her Sacraments, Officers, Government and Discipline.

The examinations exhibited the eminent ability of the Professors, and were all sustained by the students in a manner highly creditable to themselves.

The building occupied the past year, and which affords ample accommodations for a large number of students, has been secured for the ensuing year.

The Library, of 2,000 volumes, for excellence is unsurpassed.

Half Fare to the Convention.

We are glad to learn from Detroit, last evening, that the North Shore route, from Buffalo to Chicago by the Great Western and Michigan Central Railroads will carry passengers to the National Convention at half fare, tickets over that route to be good for three weeks from Thursday May 10th, or until the 31st inst.

This is as it should be, and thus is opened up the third of the great through routes to the East, for the people to come up to the Grand Council of Republicanism. These lines are the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, which offers sixty tickets from Portland to Chicago and return for $30; the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and now the Michigan Central and Great Western.

The other roads must and will fall into line. On their so doing depends the question whether the coming national rally will be one of the most notable in numbers ever held in the history of our national politics. From all the older States the rush will be immense. Hundreds and thousands will avail themselves of this occasion to see the Northwest.

What are the lines of road extending West, North and South intending to do? We trust they will see it will be for their advantage to adopt excursion rates. They will thus run full trains, which will fully reproduce the rush of the National Fair last autumn.

The people will turn out, and that in full force, if the half fare rates are adopted. It will put money into the pockets of the railroads to meet the people in this matter. Let the great highways that traverse our prairies and link us with Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, be opened to this extent. It is quite time it was announced already. We hope that our Chicago Railroad Managers will not be governed by any "penny-wise and pound foolish" estimate in this matter.

To the Republican Ladies of Chicago.

The Building Committee of the "Republican Wigwam," in connection with a Committee of the Young Men's Republican Club, being desirous of appropriately decorating the building now ready completed, would respectfully ask any ladies who may be interested in the cause, and who are willing to contribute their taste and labor in such decoration, to meet the above committee at the Wigwam (corner Lake and Market streets) on Friday afternoon at 3 P. M. Any persons who may be willing to loan us decorations, are requested to communicate, or meet with us at the above time.

PETER FIRE, Ch'n Build'g Com.
R. S. WILLIAMS, Ch'n Com. Y. M. R. Club.

☞ *Journal* please copy.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

The Feeling at Washington—Southern Congressmen Sustain the Seceders.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1860.

Many reports have been flying about the streets to the effect that Douglas had been nominated for the Presidency, by the rump of the Convention, and Brown of Mississippi, for Vice-President. The latter, fearing there might be some truth in it, promptly filed a dispatch declining the honor or running on the same ticket with Douglas.

At a late hour last night, Senator Lane of Oregon, telegraphed to Stout that the delegates from Oregon would withdraw and join the seceders.

I learn that the names of Davis of Mississippi, and Fitzpatrick have been favorably spoken of by the seceders.

The departure of the Southern men was signalized by alternate hootings and the most deafening applause.

Mr. Preston, who presided over the seceders, is the brother of Ex-Senator Wm. C. Preston. He is one of the richest men in the South, and has always been a thorough going conservative. He is connected by marriage with the Hampton and Manning families of South Carolina, two of the most wealthy and influential in the State. They have heretofore opposed the revival of the African slave trade and the extreme measures of the fire-eaters. The connection of such a man with the secession movement is indicative of the deep rooted antipathy to Douglas throughout the South.

Senator Hunter has advised the Virginia delegation to join the seceders.

A large majority of the Southern members of Congress will sustain the "independent movement." The excitement here is intense.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 1st, 9 A. M.

The bolt is very serious, and increases hourly. All the Southern States will be represented in the Seceders' Convention, together with New York, Oregon and California, and other Northern States. The Douglas Convention will of course nominate their favorite. They profess loyalty to save the secession movement, but are evidently only whistling to keep their courage up. To say that the men who have left do not represent the sentiments of their States, is absurd, and speedy advices of the very highest social and political position, and have always exercised a controlling influence.

The enthusiasm in behalf of the independent movement is tremendous, and with proper nominations, will sweep every Southern State like a whirlwind. The leaders are cautious and wary, and will be governed by the action of the Douglas men. The latter are just about assembling, while the former will not formally organize till noon.

[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]
CHARLESTON, May 1.

There was a great jubilee in Charleston last night. Bands of music paraded the streets, filling the air with their spirited performances, and serenading leading men of the South. Many fiery speeches were got off amid great popular enthusiasm.

The public opinion here is altogether with the seceders. The feeling is up to fever heat.

Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, made a telling speech, which was received with thunders of applause. He said the Democratic platform would soon be nibbled, which was destined to write the story of another Revolution!

H.

[Special dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.]
CHARLESTON, April 30th—Midnight.—It is probable that all the Southern delegations will have withdrawn in the course of a day or two, together with two Northern States and the Hards of the New York delegation.

Thus is the Democratic party broken up, the machine smashed, and a new party in progress of formation.

Gen. Cushing says the Douglas men are insane. Great efforts will be made to bring about a reconciliation; but the Rubicon is passed. A splendid ball was tendered to Yancey, and a grand banquet given Wood by the Mayor of Charleston. It was proposed to put Wood on a ticket as Vice Presidency, by the last delegation to the Southern Convention, with his shirt-tail flying.

The seceders say they will make the platform and ticket national and conservative, and fight Douglas in the North. His friends calculated on South Carolina, which has now gone over to the other side.

The Albany Regency are responsible for breaking up the Convention. They carried in their own State Convention the arrangement to vote as a unit, and were to enter into an arrangement the minority in the delegation could have turned the vote the other way, and secured a platform satisfactory to the South.

The Pennsylvania delegation have held a meeting and stand eighteen to nine votes in favor of joining the Southern seceders. The Secession Convention reported to-night. Eleven and twelve States were represented, namely: Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, as Arkansas, Missouri and New York. The delegations from those States signed the roll. Mayor Wood, of New York, was introduced by Mr. Harwood, of Louisiana, and was received with tremendous applause. After a short speech, he signed the roll, as also did Dr. Skinner, Mr. Green and others.

As there was not room in the hall to address the people, the members of the Convention proceeded to the City Hall, where in the open air, Mr. Lamar and others addressed the multitude. There are similar meetings all over the city, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails. Last night, about midnight, Breckenridge and Forster there were two organizations. There is no chance of a reunion. This is probably the last Democratic Convention that will ever be held.

CHARLESTON, May 2.—The two-third resolution has caused a dead lock. An adjournment to Baltimore to the 25th of June is strongly talked of, if no nomination be made to-day—New York will bring forward this proposition. The Southern seceders are to do it. Every effort will be made to conciliate them. If it is not successful, they will nominate Jeff. Davis.

Virginia Republican State Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]
WHEELING, May 1.

There was a great jubilee in Charleston last night. Bands of music paraded the streets, filling the air with their spirited performances, and serenading leading men of the South. Many fiery speeches were got off amid great popular enthusiasm.

The public opinion here is altogether with the seceders. The feeling is up to fever heat.

Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, made a telling speech, which was received with thunders of applause. He said the Democratic platform would soon be nibbled, which was destined to write the story of another Revolution!

H.

[Special dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.]
CHARLESTON, April 30th—Midnight.—It is probable that all the Southern delegations will have withdrawn in the course of a day or two, together with two Northern States and the Hards of the New York delegation.

Thus is the Democratic party broken up, the machine smashed, and a new party in progress of formation.

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[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]
WHEELING, May 1.

The call for a Convention of the members of the Republican party in the State of Virginia, has been nobly responded to. Few movements looking to the initiation of a political party in a Slave State, have ever been so successful.

There has already assembled a large number of delegates, coming from nearly all portions of the State—the river counties more particularly being represented, though the representation extends to counties which reach the Alleghanies. A few come from the heart of the "Old Dominion."

The citizens of Wheeling, thoroughly convinced of the propriety of the doctrines laid down for the advocacy of the Republican party of the State, in the call for this Convention—which call is almost the word of the call for our National Convention—have spared no pains to make the delegates comfortable. No ironing, such as recently disgraced the city of Baltimore, is anticipated.

It is not probable that the Convention will extend its session beyond one day.

The platform will be modeled upon the call for the Chicago Convention, but no preference will be expressed for any one of the candidates before that body, conversation with whom I have overheard telling me that they are quite willing to assist, by all the ability they possess, in giving at least moral strength to any statesman named by the united wisdom of the delegates to the Chicago Convention.

The feeling favors the State Delegation's voting as a unit at Chicago. A resolution to that effect will probably be passed.

A Husband Deliberately Murders His Wife.

[From the Cincinnati Times, 1st.]

Again in our capacity as journalists are we called upon to record another horrible deed of blood, which occurred at an early hour yesterday morning in the northwestern part of the city, whereby a German named Peter Gleem deliberately killed his wife by plunging a huge butcher knife into her right groin. Gleem is of very intemperate habits, and for the past two or three months has scarcely drawn a sober breath. Yesterday morning, shortly after daylight, he arose from his bed and left the house for the purpose of procuring some medicine. An hour or more elapsed ere he returned, and when he did, it was in a drunken condition. Immediately upon entering the house he commenced abusing his wife—a custom that he continually indulged in—and to prevent him from killing her to the floor with his fist, she retired a tumbler and struck him in the forehead. The scrambling noise between the drunken husband and the abused wife awoke their son who was sleeping in the same apartment, and he at once upright in his bed, it was to see a gleaming knife in the hands of his father, a messenger of death to his mother. After she had been stabbed, the woman staggered to the side of the bed and fell into the arms of her boy, a corpse. The murderer fled immediately after the occurrence, but together the close of the day he was discovered by officers Erbe and Schmidt, who lodged him in the Bremen street Station House. Both the murdered and the murderer are sixty years of age.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR A YOUNG MAN WITH A SMALL CAPITAL.—Bell's *Life in London* contains the following:

"The Pope has adopted a new system of advertising. A few days ago an advertisement was inserted in one of the Vienna papers, inviting young men of good health to apply for "an engagement" at a certain address in one of the suburbs. Upon application the young men were shouting along the streets, "Here's yer "Frank Leslie, Clipper, Bell's Life, and Entry "Herald, with pictures and full account of the "Great Fight." Dimes and quarters changed hands with remarkable rapidity, and the purchasers were so eager for the "full account," that they opened their sheets and read them as they passed along the sidewalks. Wherever one would stop to read his paper, a knot of persons would quickly gather about him, and either ask him to read aloud or else stand on tip-toe, with eyes distended and necks protruded, glean what they could over their neighbor's shoulder.

The rise or fall in corn was forgotten; the big fire hardly attracted a passing thought; the election going on, was allowed to take care of itself. The awful rupture of the Democracy at Charleston was under a cloud for the time being. Small crowds rushed into the saloons, to rehearse the particulars of the doings of the musclemen, and big ones besieged the news depots, eager and thirsty for papers with pictures and heightened details of the encounter. The brief telegraph account of two days before, only seemed to whet the public appetite for the delicious (?) particulars.

The mania lasted all day and deep into the night. The arrival of the evening trains brought the New York papers containing yet fuller accounts, and still further incidents and reports of the battle. These papers went off like hot cakes, and were all sold long before half the demand was supplied. And it was only when people got their city morning papers, yesterday and read the whole fight in all its barbarous and bloody details over again, at their leisure, and re-discovered the scenes and incidents of the fight with their neighbors and acquaintances, that the excitement began to subside, and the sensation pass off.

All day Tuesday and most of Wednesday the fight was the topic of conversation, on the streets, in the cars and omnibusses, saloons, stores, shops and offices, and even in parlors. Even the ladies were not proof against the excitement, and the discussion of bonnets, ribbons, laces, and mantillas, gave way for a brief time before the beauties and prowess of the prize fighters.

The tracker and corn dealer forgot that exchange and grain were going up or down. If asked they would answer, perhaps, "The 'Boy' "knocked him down twenty times; he has fine "use of his 'left duke'; he is a beautiful shoulder hitter; he fairly won the belt, and was

Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1860.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The quarrel at Charleston between the two or three factions of the united Democracy, arising out of the disagreement as to the form of words which shall be used in the Platform, is the result only of the primary departure of the Democratic party from the principles which the fathers of that organization originally held—the expected punishment of the heretics who have corrupted the ancient faith. Since the party became subject to the Oligarchy of the South, and ceased to look to the free-labor interest and to free men for its victories, it has shamelessly falsified, not only the written record of all its former tenets but all the traditions which made it glorious. It was formerly an anti-Slavery party in its fundamental principles and in its practical legislation. Its oldest leaders were the strongest anti-Slavery men, and its rank and file, North and South, were always intolerant of any extension of that infernal institution, which not only violated their consciences, but remotely endangered their personal freedom. No longer ago than 1848, it abandoned the proud position which it had held since the day of Jefferson, as defender of abstract human right, and by then standing by and permitting Mr. Jefferson's example to be derided and his policy overruled in the rejection of the Wilmot Proviso, it opened the door to every one of the corruptions of doctrine which have since crept in and which now threaten to split the party in twain. Its Platform of that year was the first national surrender to the pro-Slavery influences by which the party had been besieged. It took another step downward in 1852, when that third-rate, county-court, New Hampshire pettifogger was the nominee. It pitched headlong into the pro-Slavery mire in 1856. Is it any cause for wonder that it ties to Calhounism in 1860? The progress has been rapid; indeed it is unexampled. No great and powerful party, secure in the possession of power and in the affections of the people, ever fell so fast and so far in so short a space of time.

The history is not without its value to the Republicans. They will shortly hold their Convention in Chicago; and there will not be wanting those who desire to depart from the single issue upon which the party was organized. What that is, all men know: Opposition to the extension of Human Slavery! That's enough. Upon that, men of the most dissimilar views on questions of Finance, of Political Economy, of Internal Improvement, can rally. Every plank laid on that is a cause of dissension and weakness; because, on nothing else are the members of the party united. That nine-tenths, perhaps ninety-nine one-hundredths, of them are for an alteration of the commercial policy of the country, and that there is still greater unanimity on all matters in relation to the currency and the improvement of rivers and harbors, are facts which do not disprove the general truth which we lay down. Start any one of the questions which may be raised by the incorporation of a high or low tariff, a system of internal improvements, or a metallic currency, in our creed, and a minority, large or small, now willing to co-operate with the body of the party in the further consecration of the Territories to Freedom, would find their ardor cooled and their action embarrassed by the indiscretion. This is so evident, that were the PRESS AND TRIBUNE to be elected Platform-maker to the Convention, we should content ourselves with the limitation of Republicanism to a resolution like this:

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support the Constitution and Laws of the United States and to use all constitutional and legal means to prevent the extension of Human Slavery into Territories now free.

With that simple, comprehensive, fair, national and unexceptionable Platform, a victory over the common enemy may be achieved, if a victory by any human agency is possible.

THE SECEDERS AT CHARLESTON.

It is quite evident that the seceding delegates from the Charleston Convention are in downright earnest, and that they represent the dominant feeling in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, faithfully and literally. They are all politicians, and their movements, first, last and all the time, are taken to save themselves at home, and to keep their positions of leadership among their constituents. There is no doubt that Yancey of Alabama is to-day the foremost man of the South in the confidence of the people. He has already been singled out as Gov. Fitzpatrick's successor in the U. S. Senate, and, while his election is still pending, it is incredible to suppose that he would take a step which might weaken him in his own State. Runnells of Texas is another prominent political aspirant, and it is not to be supposed that he would join in a movement which bade fair to abate from his popularity at home. So of the rest. They are all demagogues, and like other demagogues they pay the strictest heed to the tone of public sentiment in the constituencies which delegated them to Charleston. Like other demagogues they care little for principle but much for popularity. They are as firmly held up to the doctrine that Congress ought to protect slavery in the Territories, by their respective States, as the Douglas delegates are held back from it by theirs. Hence the conflict at Charleston is an irrepressible one, because the differences between the Democracy of Illinois and the Democracy of Alabama are radical and irrepressible. All rumors and partizan dispatches which assume that the seceders do not properly represent the Democracy of their own States, are idle and nonsensical—as void of probability as the idea that Richardson and his colleagues do not mirror the feelings of the Douglas party in Illinois. It is a matter of public notoriety that the State Convention of Alabama contained only *twelve* delegates, out of more than five hundred, who would tolerate the Douglas heresy for an instant. It is quite fresh in the public mind, that in the South Carolina Convention there was not a mouth opened to advocate the doctrine that slavery can by any legal means be excluded from a Territory; and this was *par excellence* the "conservative" wing of the party in that State. It is equally well known that the Arkansas Convention repudiated Douglasism by an almost unanimous vote. How senseless then to assert that these delegates are running ahead of their constituents in the advocacy of extreme measures. The Democratic party has split on the rock of slavery and lies stranded beside the wreck of old Whiggery!

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

We have heretofore alluded to the opinion often expressed in the early history of the Illinois Central Railroad, that being a north and south line, its business could never pay a fair per centage on its cost. A few months since we advised our readers that large amounts of cotton were passing over the Chicago Branch on its way to the seaboard, principally over the Canada Grand Trunk Railroad. Other kinds of freight between the North and the South have also been passing over the road in much larger quantities than heretofore. From present prospects the freighting business must within the next decade as the country develops, become immense.

But not only has the business on the Chicago Branch been of the most satisfactory character for several months past, but during the winter the rolling stock, appropriated to the main line between Cairo and Dunleith has been severely taxed. The Mississippi is now very low and has been for a long time, and hence groceries of all kinds for St. Paul and towns on the upper Mississippi, have been forwarded from Cairo to Dunleith by the Illinois Central Railroad. The fact that the venerable old "Father of Waters" has stubbornly refused to "rise" has thrown an immense amount of freight upon the road. By this route all the rapids are avoided, and freight reaches its destination without delay. While the low water in the Mississippi inures largely to the advantage of the Company; the road proves of untold importance to the commerce of the country. Northern Iowa, Western Wisconsin and Minnesota can procure goods from the South, and suffer the usual shipments there, while [illegible] the increased freights would be a [illegible] upon all merchandise, if, indeed, in many cases they did not amount to an actual embargo.

A line of boats has been put on the Upper Mississippi by the Illinois Central and the Galena road to accommodate this trade as well as to form a through line from this city to St. Paul. This is the first line of boats on the Upper Mississippi that has been entirely under the control of Chicago. It is to be hoped that the enterprise will be well sustained, and prove a great advantage to the trade of the city.

The above facts suggest the obvious reflection, that the West is only just beginning to feel the good effects of her railways and to appreciate their real importance to her future prosperity. New articles of commerce and new sources of profit are developing year by year. In the new era of development on which we are just entering, our railways will exert a controlling influence. An energetic and united effort must be made to extend them to the Missouri river, and then we shall be ready to profit by the next great national movement which is soon to be made to build the Pacific Railway. The sooner and the more thoroughly this subject is canvassed by all our citizens the better.

AMERICAN EXTRAVAGANCE.

Most of our financial troubles are occasioned by domestic extravagance. As a people we live altogether too fast. We place too high an estimate on external show. We fare too sumptuously. We expend too much money upon our houses; too much on ornament, on fine dress and equipage, on pleasure-seeking. Such things are somewhat excusable in old and wealthy communities, possessed of a plethora of money and out of debt. But in a new country like ours, where fortunes are yet to be made, where competition in every avocation is active and unceasing, where the country is only partially developed, where roads are yet to be made, bridges constructed, public buildings to be erected, colleges and seminaries to be built up and endowed—economy in private expenditures, simplicity in life and manners, ought to be the rule. Otherwise revulsion is sure, and periods of disheartening depression inevitable. As an illustration of how far the American people go in the opposite direction, take the consumption of the single article of silk manufactures. In 1856, just before the financial collapse occurred, we imported silk goods to the value of more than thirty millions of dollars. In 1859, the importations were twenty-nine millions; and recent estimates place the probable value of silk goods imported the present fiscal year at forty millions of dollars! A large portion of the industrial population of France and Switzerland is kept in employment by the American demand for silk goods. Then, if we take the importations of wines and brandies, of jewelry and other unnecessary trinkets and gew gaws, and add to them our importations of more solid value—such as sixty millions for cotton and woolen goods that ought to be manufactured at home, and twenty-five millions for iron which our own furnaces could well supply, the sum assumes proportions of frightful magnitude, portending another revulsion not very far in the future.

In many individual cases, all over the country, laudable efforts have been made of late to live within available means, to economise at every point, to give up the attempt to ape the style of wealthier or less honest neighbors. But the annual importations of articles of luxury prove conclusively that, as compared with the whole population, the number attempting the practice of economy is lamentably small—that heedless extravagance is the rule, the reverse the exception. Unless this is changed, there can be no uncertainty as to the result. If the nation will not live within its means, another financial storm sooner or later will sweep over it. The law which governs this matter is inexorable, and if violated there is no escaping the penalty. Few will heed the warning; but the few who do, will find their profit in it.

STATE POLITICS.

WARREN COUNTY.—The Republicans of Warren County held their Convention at Monmouth, on Saturday, the 28th ult., and elected Hon. A. C. Harding, Philo E. Reed, Solon Burroughs, John Mills, C. B. Lawrence, Wm. Dilley, Edward Ray and Wm. C. Maley delegates to the Decatur Convention. A correspondent who sends us the proceedings, writes as follows: "As far as I have ascertained, the delegates all "prefer the nomination of the Hon. N. B. Judd, "as a candidate for Governor. Indeed there "seems to be but one opinion here on that question. We are wide awake here, and you may "depend upon a good account of this county in "the coming contest. Whenever Judge Kellogg's name was mentioned in our Convention, "it was received with thundering applause. No "instructions were given."

SCHUYLER COUNTY.—The Republicans of Schuyler County held their Convention at Rushville on the 28th ult., and elected James Dewitt, Henry W. Taylor, Alvin G. Bacon, Jonathan D. Manlove, Allen Persinger, and N. G. Wilcox delegates to the Decatur Convention. No resolutions were passed concerning nominations for State officers.

McHENRY COUNTY.—The Secretary of the McHenry County Republican Convention requests us to publish a *correct* list of the delegates from that county to the Decatur Convention—the incorrect list which we published some days since (he suggests), having been put forth by the Woodstock *Sentinel*. The following are the names: Lawrence S. Church, T. D. Murphy, H. H. Nixon, Wm. Mead, Harley Wayne, Col. Lansing, T. B. Wakeman, A. P. Wells.

EDWARDS COUNTY.—At a meeting of the members of the Republican party of Edwards County, Ill., held at the Court House in Albion, on the 16th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held in Decatur on the 9th of May next, the meeting was called to order by calling Wm. Foster, Esq., to the chair, and appointing Dr. H. L. Dickson, secretary.

The meeting was then very ably addressed by James J. Ferree, Esq., of St. Clair.

After which, Gen. Wm. Pickering, on behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which, on motion, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we affirm and endorse the doctrine laid down in the National Republican Platform of 1856.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the Republican party of Illinois hold opinions on the subject of slavery identical with those of the Founders of our Republic, an enlightened public opinion cannot pronounce us wrong, or condemn as traitors, while we emulate the teachings of Washington, Jefferson, and their great compatriots.

Resolved, That while we are determined not to interfere with slavery where it exists by positive law, we will use all constitutional and legitimate means in our power to prevent its extension into Territories now free.

Resolved, That the following sentiments, uttered by Mr. Clay in the Senate of the United States during the debate on the Compromise measures of 1850, that "no power on earth shall ever compel me to give my vote to extend slavery into any part of the Territories belonging to the United States where slavery does not now exist by law; never, no, never," meets with our hearty approval and endorsement—that in this sentiment, we recognize the foundation of the Republican doctrine of the present day.

Resolved, That we deprecate all attempts, by whomsoever made, to invade the rights and institutions of any state of this Union; and in our judgment, John Brown and his confederates suffered death upon the scaffold for the double crime of treason and murder.

Resolved, That the bold, manly and patriotic course of LYMAN TRUMBULL meets and deserves our unqualified approbation, and ought to secure his return to the United States Senate.

Resolved, That ABRAHAM LINCOLN is the first choice of the Republicans of Edwards, for President of the United States.

On motion of Hon. Alan Emmerson, Gen. Wm. Pickering and Geo. E. Fitch were appointed delegates to Decatur.

On motion, it was ordered that a copy of the foregoing proceedings be forwarded to the Missouri *Democrat*, Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE and Olney *Times* for publication.

WM. FOSTER, Chairman.
HENRY L. DICKSON, Secretary.

The Progress of Civilization.

The *Weekly Journal of Civilization* publishes a full page engraving of the bloody, brutal and blackguard prize fight between Heenan and Sayers, and its leading editorial "laments its appearance in our columns."

Kind, considerate conservators of the public morals and taste. Who but will regret the *necessity* which compelled them to publish that vile picture of a debasing scene. Let us hope that the same overpowering necessity will not compel the publication in that spotless sheet of the Model Artist exhibitions of Chatham street, for the purpose of affording a text for a moral lecture.

☞ A Chinese merchant in San Francisco tersely gave an American friend his ideas on the Japanese Embassy's reception in this country, as follows:

"Japanese great men now—American want more Treaty—by'n by Treaty be signed, Japanese like anybody—just like Chinese—just like dam nigger."

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.—We have received the IXth volume of this excellent work from Messrs. S. C. Griggs & Co., and shall give a notice of its contents at an early day. The present volume brings the work down to *Jersey City* in alphabetical order.

☞ The Cincinnati and St. Louis Packet Prairie Rose, Capt. Fenton, bound from Cincinnati to St. Louis, with a full cargo of furniture, iron, and assorted merchandise, was sunk at the foot of Ste. Genevieve Bend, in the Mississippi River, on Sunday morning, the 29th ult.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Perturbation of the Douglasites—The Baltimore Outrage—Tom Florence's Tariff Bill—The Pacific Railroad, etc.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1860.

There is a thorough conviction among the Democracy of the nation, especially evinced among their representatives here at this time, that their party is totally demoralized. While waiting for the result at Charleston with that heart-sickness which cometh of hope deferred, they are revolving in their minds the chances of success and defeat in the two alternatives, one of which will shortly be presented to them. There is one thing certain—the Douglasites have met with a bitter disappointment in the reception given by the South to what they supposed would be a most acceptable proposition. They never expected the South would accept the naked Cincinnati Platform, but they *did* expect that they would accept it with a Dred Scott plank attached. While the Squatter delegates were stopping in this city on their way to Charleston, they were asked how they expected to get along there with their dogma, and the invariable reply was that Douglas's unconditional endorsement of the Dred Scott decision, over and over again, would satisfy the South—"*must* satisfy them," some of the bolder ones said. The threats then made that certain of the Southern delegations would withdraw from the Convention in the event of the nomination of Douglas, was simply laughed at by the Squatterites, and they certainly thought the idea would not be seriously entertained. When, about the middle of the week, it became evident that in the emergency cited the threat would be carried out, the confidence men left here who had looked for the nomination of Douglas about Thursday, tried in vain to conceal their chagrin by pretending that they wanted nothing better than that the fire-eaters should go out of the Convention. Well, Friday came, and the Southern attitude was still more threatening; then, on Saturday came the test vote on instructing the Committee to report Bayard's intervention, Congressional protection resolutions, which the Douglas blowers all over town had been contending would be rejected by thirty majority.—This was a heavy blow for them. The National Convention of the Democracy had endorsed, by a majority vote, the doctrine which Douglas had repudiated! You could have seen the effect of the intelligence upon the countenance of any Douglas man you might meet. But they took courage and whisky, and waited anxiously for more news. Something would be done, they thought, Saturday night. Of course there were many of them that could not comprehend how anything pro-slavery could hurt Douglas, and only knew that something had gone right with their chief; these continued to brag, but didn't display their money as freely as before; and a goodly portion of them temporarily forgot their sorrows in reading of the pluck of Heenan in his fight with Sayers. All day yesterday (Sunday) Douglas was in receipt of dispatches, which were by no means favorable to his chances for the White House, though tolerably so to his chances for the nomination. The tenor of all the telegrams from his friends was to the effect that he would be nominated if any one. He was very black in the face all day, and was not at all soft in his utterances anent the conflict. You may rest assured that yesterday was a day of mourning in the Douglas camp. The breaking up of the Convention, or the nomination of Douglas by a fraction of it, was clearly seen to be one thing, and his election another. The question was freely discussed among the faithful—among the *thinking* faithful—whether or not a retreat had not better be made while a retreat was possible. The Republicans throughout the city, when they saw the test vote on the slave code, gave up all fears of the nomination of Douglas, considering several other candidates more dangerous than him. And this morning the political world of Washington woke up, the Administration portion jubilant, the Republican portion calm and placid and indifferent as to the personal result, and the Squatter portion with the conviction that "Jordan's a hard road to travel."

Citizens of Baltimore, stopping here, take occasion, without regard to their politics, to condemn the outrage in that city, last week, on the Republican Convention. I am happy to state that such has been the salutary influence of Republican ascendency in Congress upon public sentiment here, that the Republican party is coming to be spoken in terms of great respect. *A Northern Democrat was rebuked, yesterday, by a Baltimore Democrat, for sustaining this Baltimore mob.* Now you must understand that this new born toleration is not due to any inherent decency in the Baltimore Democracy, but to the fact that the party got into power, at the last election in Maryland, by promising that there should be no more riots in that city. The outrage of last week upon the Republicans, therefore, may cost the Democratic party the loss of Maryland this year. The Maryland Democracy are in a bad box in regard to this matter. The party press in the contiguous Slave States heartily endorse, approve and rejoice over the Baltimore mob, while the State press are obliged to condemn it.—The Slaveocracy of Maryland is effectually bridled and bitted.

Tom Florence's new Tariff bill is one of those peculiar dodges for which Democracy has become so famous. Tom proposes, by this bill, to cheat three classes: the Republicans, the Democrats, and the people of Pennsylvania. All this accomplished he thinks the Keystone State is sure for the Charleston nominee. The principal reason why he will fail in every particular, will be in a lack of brains. Montgomery could do the thing much better, or Dimmick; but they have other fish to fry. No Democrat outside of Pennsylvania, except Whiteley of Delaware, could be induced to present a tariff bill; neither Adrain nor Riggs, of New Jersey, would have anything to do with it. Tom's bill is a ludicrous compromise between discriminating specific duties and the *ad valorem* system. He is eloquent in its defence, and if I had not had oral evidence I could not have believed that Democrats could be made to suppose that it would be satisfactory to Pennsylvania. He has enlisted in his scheme quite a number, who seize with true Democratic avidity the opportunity for cheating a people.

Mr. Tompkins, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on the Militia, will in a few days report in favor of the proposition to appropriate $600,000 instead of $200,000 for arms for the militia of the country, to be distributed among the several States, instead of being as heretofore in the national armories. This is in substance the proposition of Mr. Vallandigham.

The subject of the Pacific Railroad will come before the House during the present week, if the Charleston Convention adjourns in reasonable time. It is deeply and seriously regretted by the friends of the project that amid the accumulated business pressing upon the House, but little opportunity will be offered for a fair discussion of the merits either of the main subject, or of the various plans and propositions before the Committee and the country. When the question is once fairly opened, there will be proposals made from reliable sources that will startle old fogies. Twelve or fifteen years has been generally considered as short a time as the road could be built in; but it will be pretty conclusively shown that the time may be reduced to ten years as a maximum, while there will be an offer to build it in seven years, which will not be slighted.

I had the pleasure of meeting yesterday, for the first time, ex-Governor Chase, of Ohio, the noble Senator elect *vice* pusillanimous Pugh. A more commanding personal presence I have never seen. The Governor has been receiving the warm and hearty congratulations of his many friends here who look anxiously forward to the time when his manly voice shall again be a rallying point for the champions of freedom there.

The contested seat cases drag their weary length along. The accumulation of evidence in each case is frightful. There is little doubt that Howard, Blair and Williamson will get their seats, though it will probably not be until toward the close of the session.

The Republican Congressional Document Committee is doing a good work. The other day they received an immense order for speeches from California, showing that the Republicans are alive to the great issue.

A movement is on foot for an investigation by Congress into the official conduct of Capt. Meigs, Chief of the Topographical Engineers. Some rich developments are anticipated.

WALDO.

Threatened Revelations.

Forney's *Press*, a few days ago, advised that Chevalier Wickoff be summoned to appear before the Covode Committee, intimating that he had been paid a heavy salary for doing nothing, and that he was appointed by Mr. Buchanan simply as a reward for securing Bennett's support of the Administration. Whereupon the Chevalier publishes a long letter, closing with the following threat to tell, in good time, all that he knows:

"Let me hasten to a conclusion by dropping a parting word of advice to the aiders and abettors of the famous Covode Committee, before whose dread tribunal I am threatened by Col. Forney with a summons. I beg frankly to inform them that they will get nothing out of me, notwithstanding the fact that I know a good deal. I am perfectly aware of the motives that induced Mr. Bennett to give his hearty and useful support to the Administration, and I have the means of showing that nothing could be more thoroughly disinterested and kind hearted. I know, also, why Mr. Bennett made so many generous efforts to get Mr. Forney into the Cabinet as Postmaster General. I could a tale unfold why Forney has railed so ferociously against the Administration, and why he is looked upon as the incubator of the Covode Committee. Still, I don't mean to tell any of these curious things, and perhaps I might as well give the reason. It is only because my intention is to publish all of them, and a great deal more, in my own good time, and it is not my intention therefore, to be robbed by the Covode or any other Committee of some of the spiciest pages of my intended book."

The Oil Springs.

It is reported that the Pennsylvania oil springs are giving out, and the oil fever, in consequence, subsiding. The Wheeling *Union* says:

It is stated that some of the wells which in the beginning yielded most abundantly have entirely "gin out"—pumped clear and clean of oleaginous wealth. It is also whispered that many claims are in the market, or offered in partnership on considerably lower terms than formerly—in short, that parties are at least terribly scared, if not badly hurt, who but a little while ago were perfectly sanguine of large fortunes. These stories are floating down—possibly on the rafts from that region—and are pretty generally credited, whether true or exaggerated. It is well to be cautious, as it is not unlikely that some "hedging" will be done or attempted upon the unwary, if sharp speculators find themselves caught in a bad investment.

☞ The steamer Tennessee Belle took fire and burned to the water's edge on Friday night nine miles above Paducah, in Tennessee river. She was bound for St. Louis, with a heavy freight, mostly lumber. No lives lost.

From Pike's Peak.

[From the Omaha Republican, April 26th.]

The following is the list of Emigrants that passed at this point, *en route* for the Gold Fields, for the days mentioned below:

APRIL 21.—Rice & Co., Galena, Ill., 3 wagons, 3 men; Donton's company, Lewis, Iowa, 1 wagon, 3 men; Eastman's company, Sentry, Ill., 1 wagon, 3 men; Dr. Dinwiddie's company, Newton, Iowa, 1 wagon, 4 men; Lord's company, Keokuk, Iowa, 1 wagon, 5 men; Deane's company, Ogle, Ill., 2 wagons, 5 men; Docker's company, Orson, Iowa, 7 wagons, 3 men; Nickol's company, Dallas, Iowa, 1 wagon, 3 men; Tiller's company, Houston, Houston, Minn., 3 wagons, 6 men; Patiet's company, Jefferson, Iowa, 1 wagon, 4 men; Garantte's company, Dallas, Iowa, 1 wagon, 9 men; Kelsee's company, Fayetteville, Wis., 2 wagons, 5 men; Albert's company, Buchanan, Iowa, 1 wagon, 4 men; Hayester's company, Lynn, Iowa, 1 wagon, 4 men; Waitt's company, Lafayette, Wis., 1 wagon, 3 men; Hunter's company, Bureau, Ill., 1 wagon, 4 men; Handrick's company, Racine, Wis., 1 wagon, 3 men; Weisnell, Dubuque, Iowa, 3 wagons, 9 men; Farley's company, Dubuque, Iowa, 2 wagons, 10 men; Adak's company, Muscatine, Wis., 1 wagon, 3 men; Johnson's company, Muscatine, Wis., 1 wagon, 3 men. Total for that day 29 wagons, 91 men.

April 22.—Hains' company, Dubuque, Iowa, 1 wagon, 3 men; Hers' company, Beloit, Wisconsin, 1 wagon, 3 men; Tanner's company, Dallas, Iowa, 1 wagon, 3 men; Hammer's company, Weston, Iowa, 1 wagon, 1 man; Clough's company, Buchanan, Illinois, 1 wagon, 2 men; Salisbury's company, Winterset, Iowa, 1 wagon, 4 men; G. W. Farley's company, Dubuque, Iowa, 4 wagon, 4 men; Holladay's company, Winterset, Iowa, 1 wagon, 3 men; Hook's company, McGregory, Iowa, 1 wagon, 3 men; Hookes Gant's company, Wisconsin, 2 wagons, 4 men; Harrington's company, Iowa, 2 wagons, 6 men; Pratt's company, Illinois, 1 wagon, 4 men; Clark's company, Illinois, 1 wagon, 4 men. Total for that day—18 wagons, 44 men.

April 23.—Lafake's company, Muscatine, Iowa, 1 wagon, 10 men; Riller's company, Muscatine, Iowa, 1 wagon, three men; Haslip's company, Makato, Minnesota, 1 wagon, 4 men; Garrett's company, Des Moines, Iowa, 1 wagon, 3 men; A. H. Jones' company, Council Bluffs, Iowa, 1 wagon, 2 men; House's company, Jackson, Iowa, 2 wagons, 6 men; Parker's company, Buchanan, Iowa, 1 wagon, 3 men; Lynche's company, Fayette, Iowa, 1 wagon, 4 men; Jone's company, Harden county, Iowa, 2 wagons, 4 men; Bell's company, Rock Island, Ill., 1 wagon, 2 men; Brown's company, Grant, Wis., 1 wagon, 2 men; Barties' company, Dubuque, Iowa, 1 wagon, 2 men; Ganson's company, Joliet, Ill., 1 wagon, 5 men; Kirkwood's company, Winterset, Iowa, 2 wagons, 8 men; Mills' company, Council Bluffs, Iowa, 1 wagon, 4 men; Crowley's company, Davenport, Iowa, 1 wagon, 2 men; Millard's company, Jones, Iowa, 5 wagons, 15 men; White's company, Lafayette, Wis., 1 wagon, 4 men; Nathan's company, Scott, Iowa, 1 wagon, 2 men. Total for that day, 27 wagons, 85 men.

April 24.—Shotwell's company, Council Bluffs, Iowa, 1 wagon, 4 men; Farris company, Mich., 1 wagon, 4 men; Adams' company, Des Moines, Iowa, 2 wagons, 3 men; Harmon's company, DeKalb, Iowa, 2 wagons, 4 men; Green's company, Lafayette, Wis., 2 wagons, 6 men; McCally's company, Hamilton, Iowa, 1 wagon, 2 men; Hefner's company, Jones, Iowa, 5 wagons, 15 men; Whiteside's company, Council Bluffs, 2 wagons, 4 men; Elliott's company, Des Moines, Iowa, 1 wagon, 3 men; Todd's company, Minn., 1 wagon, 3 men; Barnart's company, Guthrie, Iowa, 1 wagon, 1 man; Taylor's company, Grand, Wis., 2 wagons, 6 men; Barrett's company, Polk, Iowa, 1 wagon, 3 men; Johnson's company, Mercer, Ill., 1 wagon, 4 men; Smith's company, Freeport, Ill., 1 wagon, 2 men; Kirkensdale's company, Henry, Ill., 1 wagon, 4 men; Johnson's company, Jones, Iowa, 1 wagon, 3 men; Newmark's company, Marion, Iowa, 2 wagons, 5 men; Marrett's company, Clinton, Iowa, 1 wagon, 4 men; Langstaff's company, Floyd, Iowa, 1 wagon, 2 men; Smither's company, Harrison, Iowa, 1 wagon, 2 men; Tice's company, Janesville, Wis., 1 wagon, 5 men. Total for that day, 31 wagons and 87 men. Grand Total, 105 wagons, 307 men.

Mormon News.

A Kansas correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat*, in speaking of the recent induction of Joe Smith, Jr., into the office of prophet and president of the Mormon Church, says:

Joe pretends he was led by the spirit of God to do so, but I am of the opinion that the spirit of speculation had more to do with it than God had, as the family are very much in debt, their property being all mortgaged, and Joe is to receive the sum of $20,000 per year for his use.

They are to start next fall for Council Bluffs, when those Mormons at Salt Lake, who wish to leave Brigham Young, can do so and join Joe at the Bluffs.

Joseph's wife, I supposed, would be much opposed to it, but they have her pretty well coaxed up, and she begins to think it is a very nice thing, (the $20,000 I mean,) and has consented to accompany the family.

The wife of Fred, (Joe's brother,) says she will go with Fred if he goes to the devil, but she is a believer in the faith, and will make a fast Mormon. They are keeping things very quiet, but they are working hard on wire-pulling, and will have everything arranged for an early start in the fall.

It appears that none of Joe's doings has reached the Saints at Salt Lake, and that threats of apostacy have reached the ears of Brigham Young. In a recent discourse at the Tabernacle, the latter held forth to the malcontents in the following characteristic style:

I say to all grunters, grumblers, whiners and hypocrites and sycophants, who snivel, crouch and crawl around the most contemptible of all creatures for a slight favor, should it enter my mind to dig down the Twin Peaks, and I set men to work to do so, it is none of your business, neither is it the business of all earth and hell, provided I pay the laborers their wages. I am not to be called in question as to what I do with my funds, whether I build high walls, garden walls or city walls; and if I please, it is my right to pull down my walls to-morrow. If any one wishes to apostatize upon such grounds, the quicker the better; and if he wishes to leave their Territory, but is too poor to do so, I will assist him to go. We are much better off without such characters.

When a man begins to find fault, inquiring in regard to this, that and the other, saying, "Does this or that look as though the Lord dictated it?" you may know that that person has more or less of the spirit of apostacy. Every man in this kingdom, or upon the face of the earth, who is seeking with all his heart to save himself, has as much to do as he can conveniently attend to, without calling in question that which does not belong to him. If he succeeds in saving himself, it has well occupied his time and attention.

See to it that you are right yourselves; see that sins and folly do not manifest themselves with the rising sun. I repeat that it is as much as any one can well do to take care of himself by performing every duty that pertains to his temporal and eternal welfare.

First believe in the Lord God Almighty, in his Son Jesus Christ, and in his prophets that he sent in the days of old; then believe in Joseph Smith, and do the works of the Father, before you question what I dictate to this people.

Mercantile Falsehoods.

Calling attention to the prevalent practice of marking goods falsely, the New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks that the force of this subject is not sufficiently considered by those whose conduct decides the morals of trade throughout this country; and as the better class of merchants and dealers in Great Britain have united with the manufacturers in an association to detect and discountenance these frauds, the Journal trusts that all honorable business men on this side will lend their influence in favoring the reformation. It concludes:

From the paper of carpet tacks, labelled one thousand, and counting but seven hundred, to the twelve-quarter table-cloth that measures but two-and-a-half yards, the falsehoods abound on every side. The piece of tape sold for twelve yards will hold out but seven; and a large proportion of the articles sold by the package by weight, length or number, to be estimated by label, will fall short of the standard adopted on the face of it. All this has a certain demoralizing influence on the consumer himself, and is corrupting its tendency wherever it is tolerated. The short weights given over the counters by many grocers, and the deficient loads of coal, all spring from the same evil habit of regarding with indifference these common misrepresentations, from which hardly any trade or calling is wholly free. A movement in the right direction here, once properly inaugurated, would soon commend itself to the public conscience, that it could hardly fail of effecting a permanent good to all classes of society.

On the Road to Charleston.

The correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, writes on his way to the Charleston Convention as follows:

Last night, in changing cars, at Chattanooga, the passengers were thrown more together, when it was discovered we had on board a part of the Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Illinois delegations. A parley was soon opened and the delegates went to work comparing notes with each other, the Illinois delegation mustering very strong, and being anxious to feel the pulse of the Southern boys. It gradually developed that Illinois considered Douglas the only available man who could carry the great Northwest.

Mississippi then made an attack on Mr. Douglas's popular sovereignty doctrine, declaring that the South could not vote for him on this ground. Illinois contended that this was only Southern construction; that Mr. Douglas was as good a Southern patriot as there was in the land, and that they were willing to adopt the Cincinnati platform with the Dred Scott decision tacked on to it, and go in to this issue. Mississippi desired to know what interest Illinois had at stake in making this platform aside from the "spoils," while, with fire-eating eloquence, he showed that the South had two thousand millions of slave property at stake, besides the safety of their hearthstones and firesides. This rather staggered Illinois, who evidently was losing ground in the contest, and thought it more prudent to make an armistice, by admitting that if Mr. Douglas could not be nominated, they were willing to go for any Southern man. The most cordial good humor prevailed, and all the delegates in a body went to the Trout House, on our arrival here, and at the dinner table wine flowed like water, they made a right merry time of it, all the delegates of the States represented giving most loyal and conservative Union sentiments.

AN ARTISTIC VIEW OF A GREAT POET.—Sir Joshua Reynolds once saw Pope. It was about the year 1740, at an auction of books or pictures. He remembers that there was a lane formed to let him pass freely through the assemblage, and he proceeded along bowing to those that were on each side. He was, according to Joshua's account, about four feet six inches high, very humpbacked and deformed; he wore a black coat, and, according to the fashion of that time, had on a little sword. Sir Joshua adds that he had a large and very fine eye, and a long, handsome nose; his mouth had those peculiar marks which always are found in the mouths of crooked persons; and the muscles which run across the cheeks were so strongly marked as to appear like small cords.—*Prior's Life of Malone.*

THE HEENAN-SAYERS FIGHT.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt—Impressions of Those Who Saw the Fight—The London Times and "Malakoff's" Account.

[From the New York Herald.]

If Queen Victoria had eloped with Napoleon III., his Holiness Pope Pius Ninth had committed suicide, the Atlantic Cable had been resuscitated, or any other stupendous improbability had taken place, the news could not have created more improbability than that which thrilled our community on Saturday last, conveying the intelligence of the fight between the British Champion and the American Benicia Boy.

ONE WHO SAW THE FIGHT.

Harry Hill was present at the fight, and returned in the Vanderbilt. It was our good luck to drop in while he was narrating some of the incidents of the fight, and by the aid of short hand notes we are enabled to present his story to our readers almost in the language in which it was given to the miscellaneous crowd.

He said: There were probably three thousand persons around the ring. After it was all in order, Tom Sayers for a few minutes stood looking at Heenan in a confident sort of a way, as if he was taking a measure of the man. Then he threw his hat into the ring just as coolly as if he was going to breakfast. You couldn't see a particle of agitation about him. After a few seconds Heenan threw in his cap, and then Sayers went under the ropes and walked across to Heenan, who kind of met him half way. Sayers says, "How are you, my boy?—a fine morning this!" "Yes," says Heenan, "we've got a beautiful morning for it." "Yes," says Sayers, "if a man can't fight such a day as this he can't fight at all."

Q. How did Heenan take his licking?

A. Like a man. I think he'd stopped in that ring till he died. He took every blow in first rate humor, and as long as his mug could show a smile, it had a smile upon it. He tried to laugh two or three times after Sayers had cut him bad, but, 'pon my soul, his face was so out of shape you couldn't tell whether he was laughing or crying.

Q. Was he badly beaten?

A. I never saw such a head on a man in all my life, and I never want to again. Why it was horrible, bloody, and bruised, and swollen and out of all shape.

Q. How was it about Sayers?

A. Why, the more knock downs he got the better he seemed to fight. It didn't appear to produce much effect on him, for he'd fall with the blow, and when he was down would kick his legs up in a saucy kind of way, as if it was all sport—damnedest sort of fun I ever see.

Q. How they act round the ring.

A. Damned shamefully. Good many of the Englishmen seemed to doubt Heenan's pluck, and every time that Sayers got a little the upper hand, they'd sing out, "'Ere's another sure thing, aint it, ho, ho, take him away," and such like expressions, blackguarding Heenan and his friends in the worst style.

Q. What kind of blows does Sayers strike?

A. He strikes a blow like a streak of lightning. You could hardly see it, but you would hear a "thud," and the first you knew the blood would be streaming out of some gash he had made on Heenan's mug. He spars beautiful, and so does Heenan; but I think Sayers is ahead.

Q. Did the Benicia Boy show much science?

A. First rate, but I don't believe he has the judgment of Sayers, though in time I should think he'll make the smartest fighter in the world.

LETTER FROM AARON JONES ON THE FIGHT.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

NEW YORK, April 28, 1860.

From the various newspaper accounts of the recent prize fight between John C. Heenan and Tom Sayers, I am so thoroughly convinced that Mr. Heenan won this fight, that I now declare, in case the money and the belt are not honorably given up to that gentleman, I shall forever ignore all connection or participation in prize fighting as a useless and unavailing profession. I think that Mr. Heenan is fully entitled to the trophies of the late encounter, and if he does not get them it is high time all respectable men who admire cultivated physical and manly sports to retire from all connection with the Ring at once; and with this view it would be, of course, fruitless for me to offer myself as a candidate for fistic honors, as, from the reports we have received, England's glory and pride in the emblem "Fair Play" has since I left her shores fully departed.

Respectfully, AARON JONES.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM A SPECTATOR.

MORLEY'S HOTEL, LONDON, Tuesday Afternoon, April 17, 1860.

I have just returned from the great fight, and as the Vanderbilt steamer leaves Southampton to-morrow, I will try to give you some account of it.

* * * * On time being called they were both very prompt, and for the first two or three rounds were very cautious, each seemingly trying to "feel his man." Finally Sayers led off, got home on Heenan's face, and drew the first blood. About the fifth or sixth round, Sayers hit him a tremendous blow under the right eye, and five minutes after it was completely closed, and all that side of his face and head was as big as a "bucket;" and from that time to the end of the fight, which lasted two hours and a quarter (forty-three rounds), he had but one eye. Still, up to the thirtieth round or so, he looked to me like a winner, knocking Sayers down nearly every time he hit him, and always throwing him, and fighting in the gamest and most determined manner. *The flesh on Sayers' face must be a sort of cast iron*, for, with the exception of bleeding profusely, the terrific left-handers of Heenan made scarcely any visible impression; though I believe all his front teeth were knocked out. His lips were not in the least swollen, while Heenan's looked like a wasp's nest, and were swelled so as to hang over his mouth.

[Extracts from the London Times' account of the fight.]

Again they advanced. Each seemed then to know his antagonist better; the sparring was quicker and the huge muscular arm of Heenan went backwards and forwards with immense rapidity. Three times he hit at Sayers, but out of distance, and apparently as if to put the champion off his guard; at last he darted forward like lightning, and dealt Sayers a blow in the mouth which sent him reeling. Tom, however, as if to show he little cared for it, at once ventured close to his huge antagonist—too close as it proved, for the long arm of Heenan was shot out like a dart, and with a heavy blow on the forehead Tom was knocked almost into his own corner. There were great cheers at this, and though Heenan seemed very pleased, Sayers took it as a matter of course, and went back to his corner apparently unconcerned. Here he was sponged for a minute, and returned with a deep red lump across his forehead, and his mouth slightly disfigured, though with far less punishment in appearance than could be expected, owing to his skill in jumping back ere the blow reached, and thus weakening half its force. Again they began, and after a few feints Heenan dashed out his left, and for the fourth time fairly struck Sayers to the ground with a very heavy blow. *The effect of these repeated blows seemed almost greater on the spectators than on Sayers.* The latter treated them lightly, but around the ring a very different opinion was entertained.

Shouts now went round the ring that Sayers had virtually already lost, and indeed the punishment he had received was so much more severe than that bestowed upon his tall, wiry antagonist, who seemed always smiling and always fresh, that matters really began to look serious for the Champion, and almost to warrant the belief that "the belt was going to Troy." Apparently roused by these shouts to stronger efforts, Sayers came on again, and watching his man cautiously, stepped back from a dreadful blow aimed at him, sprang in before the American could recover himself, and gave Heenan a terrific smash full in the eye, splitting up the cheek and sending his huge antagonist reeling like a drunken man back into his corner. The effect of this blow was so tremendous that even before half a minute had elapsed Heenan could scarcely be recognized as the same man, so swollen, disfigured and bloodstained were his features. There were loud cheers for Sayers, who went up to Heenan's corner and peered into his face with a curious half-puzzled expression, as if he, too, was astounded by the effects of his own handiwork. All the rounds had been long and cautiously fought, but the hitting had been dreadful, and both men began to show signs of fatigue, and after long sparring, in the seventh encounter both paused, rested, and at last retired to rinse out their mouths, which were very bloody, with water.

As soon as Sayers was in reach, Heenan gave him a heavy blow over the eye, and almost immediately after a still more fierce one on the mouth and nose, which now in poor Sayers seemed all knocked into one. There was slight sparring, and both exchanged hits, all the profit in this unpleasant species of barter being on the side of the American. Sayers seemed stung by the taunts of the Americans, and again springing in, gave Heenan a blow which sent him tottering back, following it up with another and another, and a fourth tremendous one in the mouth. Heenan seemed staggered by these fearful visitations, but in the end rallied and hit out fiercely, knocking Sayers down with an awful smash, which sounded all over the meadow as if a box had been smashed in. Both men now seemed much distressed, and Heenan presented an awful sight. His face was gashed with apparently very deep flesh wounds, and the whole of the right side of his face, eye, nose and mouth was simply one huge blue lump. Sayers, too, was badly punished about the mouth, but his face and head, though bloody, swollen and much discolored, were almost natural when compared to those of his antagonist. Both were very slow to the call of time. The Benecia Boy was first out. Sayers then came out, and Heenan at once bringing his gaunt muscular left into play, reached over Tom's guard like lightning and knocked him down with a tremendous blow.

Sayers was evidently distressed, and had not the least chance in closing with his powerful antagonist. Again there was a little struggle, and Sayers at last got a heavy blow on Heenan's left eye, the only one with which he could now see, receiving in return a blow in the chest when he managed to get down. Both were very slow in coming up again, and Sayers being dodged round as usual, with his face to the sun, seemed dazzled. Again the terrific long arm of the Benicia Boy came in, and *Sayers was knocked down and apparently half stunned.* He required much care from his Seconds before he came up again, though when he did so it at once seemed to revive all his vigor, for *he made straight at Heenan, and dealt him a blow in the face that was heard all over the field.*

In a minute, both, though distressed, were at it again, and Heenan, with a fearful blow, knocked Sayers half across the ring.

Strange to say, after these tremendous rounds, Sayers still came up fresh, and showed not half the awful marks of punishment visible all over Heenan, who was now a disgusting object. His left hand was much swollen and puffed, and his left eye was fast threatening to close as irremediably as his right had done long before. His friends shouted to him from all parts of the ring to go in and finish Sayers by closing with him, as the latter could now only use one hand. The reason of this was now painfully apparent as, in again stepping into the ring. *In stopping one of Heenan's tremendous blows, it is supposed that one of the bones of his right arm was broken.* Certain it is that the limb was frightfully swollen, and so powerless that he could only manage to support it across his chest.

Sayers, notwithstanding the loss of his right arm, still pushed in, and gave the American another fearful blow, which sent him staggering back to [illegible] the blood [illegible] from his features, while Sayers, as usual, grinned with a *curious look to see what mischief he had done.* The blow, however, though dreadful to look at, *seemed to have no effect on the strength of the gaunt, iron frame of the American*, was quickly out, and after some light sparring launched forth his powerful arm, and striking Sayers on the nose *with a blow that was heard all over the meadow, he felled him like an ox.* This round lasted thirteen minutes, and the men seemed as distressed at its close that each man had to be carried to his corner. *The scene gradually became one of the most intense and brutal excitement. There were shouts to Heenan to keep his antagonist in the sun—to close with him and smash him, as he had only one arm, while the friends of Sayers called to him to take his time as the American was fast blinding and must give in.* The bets were even on both men, and then again varied with every round. *When Sayers was knocked down almost senseless under a tremendous blow there were cheers from the Americans till the fields echoed again*, which were retorted by the English whenever their champion sent his huge opponent reeling back from the tremendous blows which were always dealt on the eyes.

The men fought on with varying success, the heavy "thuds" upon the face of one or the other being clear above all the din. Sayers seemed getting weaker each time he was knocked off his legs, and Heenan more and more blind. It appeared all a chance whether the English Champion would be struck senseless or Heenan remain sightless and at his mercy.

The fighting was still very quick, Heenan almost as strong as ever, and, though apparently much distressed, trying to get it over before he quite lost his sight. In the 38th round Heenan got Sayers' head under his left arm, and, supporting himself by the stake with his right, held his opponent bent down, as if he meant to strangle him. Sayers could no more free himself than if a mountain was on him. At last he got his left arm free, and gave Heenan two dreadful blows on the face, covering them both with the blood; but Heenan, without relaxing his hold, turned himself so as to get his antagonist's neck over the rope, and then leaned on it with all his force. *Sayers rapidly turned black in the face, and would have strangled on the spot but that the rules of the ring provide for what would otherwise be fatal consequences, and both the umpires called simultaneously to cut the ropes.* This was done at once, and both men fell heavily to the ground, Sayers nearly half strangled."

An American thus describes the shameful conduct of the English spectators during this last regular round when they found that their Champion was on the very eve of being whipped:

Heenan's seconds now instructed him to force the fighting, and pretty soon the mistake they had made in the beginning became evident. Heenan rushed at Sayers, caught him in his arms, with his left round his (Sayers') neck, punished and crushed him so fearfully that it was apparently all over with Mr. Sayers.

But now I must tell you of the most disgraceful and outrageous conduct on the part of a body of men who must hereafter drop all claim to a particle of manly feeling, and who one can scarcely believe belong to a civilized race. No sooner did the backers of Sayers and the spectators generally see the turn matters had taken, than they rushed into the ring, broke down the ropes, struck and kicked Heenan, extricated Sayers, and seemed determined to break the fight up in a row rather than lose their money. The umpire and referee, Mr. Dowling, editor of *Bell's Life*, ran away, and when time was called for the next round, Sayers never left his second's knee. Heenan's friends then claimed the fight, but could find no umpire. Heenan then walked to Sayers' corner, and as soon as he rose struck him, caught him again under his arm, and would probably have killed him, (as he was completely in his power,) when those brave Englishmen (!) rushed at him again, and it was hard work for the little knot of Americans who were with Heenan to bring him off. Sayers then left the ring—or rather was pulled out—for I don't thing he approved of their conduct; and Heenan's friends, finding they had no chance of fair play, dressed him, and all started for the station. He was comparatively quite fresh; and if he had fought the first three rounds as he fought the three last, it would have been in his favor, provided they would have allowed him to win, and, after leaving the field of battle, *he ran as nimbly as any of the spectators, and leaped over two small hedges.*

"MALAKOFF'S" ACCOUNT—THE GENTRY PRESENT.

"Malakoff," the well known correspondent of the New York *Times*, gives the following account of the Heenan-Sayers fight:

We tumbled out of the cars rapidly into some meadows alongside the railway, and the business of driving the stakes and putting up the ring was soon accomplished. The crowd looked much more respectable than we had anticipated—in fact, the gentry largely predominated. Several members of Parliament were present, and among the "nobility and gentry," besides the noble owner of the property, we were shown the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Stafford and Col. Peel. There were two thousand persons about, and in the crowd were very many of the London celebrities in the literary, artistic and sporting world. It was remarked that John Bright was not present.

In a little less than an hour from the stopping of the trains, the two men entered the ring. It was the first time they had met, Heenan having missed a rendezvous made for a meeting some time previous, as is the custom. They shook hands and chatted pleasantly while the preparations were going on, each scrutinizing, in the meantime, his man, and calculating the work he was going to have to do. Both men were in good condition, looked confident, Sayers appearing naturally the most at home in the ring. As they stripped, each man was loudly cheered, but the American had but fifteen or twenty voices against two thousand. These few, however, made no mean noise, you may be sure. Heenan threw up a penny, won the corner, and threw Sayers with his eyes to the sun. They shook hands, and went to work warily, both men smiling, and in good humor.

I stood next the ring. I saw the fight from beginning to end, and I have running remarks to make on this report. *The end of the fight is not correctly reported in the London papers, and perhaps will not be.* I had been told by Englishmen before the fight that there was too much money bet at odds in favor of Sayers for Heenan to be permitted to gain the contest. English gamblers are just as desperate as any other gamblers, and in the condition of speculation in which Heenan went to the field, a fair showing was hardly to be expected. The men appointed to take care of the ring and see a fair fight, were men who had bet largely on Sayers, and the whole two thousand Englishmen present were yelling furiously for Sayers, an old fighter, while chaffing Heenan, a young and inexperienced one.

While nothing could be more admirable than the deportment and skill of Tom Sayers from the beginning to the end of the fight, I pretend to say that from the end of the first round to the close, Heenan showed himself to be the superior man, as well in endurance as in strength of blow and skill. He was never knocked down once, while he sent Sayers to the grass fairly about twenty times. In all the clenched falls which took place, Heenan fell under but once. Heenan came to the scratch *every time* first, and showing not only good humor, but a sort of honest love of the game. The Englishmen all declared that they never saw "so grit a man" for his age, in all their lives.

The fight lasted about two hours, and had been thus far conducted perfectly fairly on both sides. There was not the slightest show of a "foul" during all this time on either side, and both men were yet firm on their pegs and capable of fighting half as long again. Heenan had the most marks, because he was young, his flesh was soft, and whenever Sayers touched his noddle it swelled out like a puff ball. But of the two Heenan had yet much the most fight in him. One of his eyes was shut, and all Sayers' hope was to shut the other. Everybody saw that it was his only chance, and all his fire was directed at Heenan's remaining eye. Heenan being afraid of this game determined to throw all his force into a few concluding rounds which should finish Sayers.

Heenan now went at Sayers most terribly and succeeded in getting his head into chancery. In this position he held him hard against the stake, within three feet of where I stood, and here the fight would have been ended if the English had not rushed in and broken up the ring. Sayers was black in the face, and by the time Heenan would have finished the round, if let alone, Sayers could not have come to time. The English say that Heenan was killing him in that position, and that they were right in interfering; but the fact is that Heenan was only trying to throw him, and in doing this his giant arm was stopping the circulation in Sayers' jugulars. He would have got him down before he was totally suffocated, and the fight would have terminated by Sayers not coming to time.

After this there were three rounds fought, in all of which Heenan had the advantage, and in one of which he held Sayers' head again a long time in chancery. Each time Sayers was much too slow to the scratch, and it was evident to everybody that the rest of the fight was Heenan's. Each time, too, the ring was broken up by the English, notwithstanding the efforts of the Americans to preserve it. The wildest confusion reigned, and it was evident to the most stupid looker on that Heenan was not to be allowed to gain the money he had honorably won.

At the end of these three rounds Heenan again came to time, and stood in the middle of the ring waiting for his man, anxious to finish the fight, but Sayers did not come to time. After waiting half a minute beyond the call, and Sayers still remaining seated, the Americans yelled triumph, and took away their man. But when they looked for the Referee, Mr. Dowling, to obtain his decision for their man, he was not to be found!—He had withdrawn at the round in which Heenan had held Sayers so long in chancery, and in which the ring had been broken in, declaring that he would not preside where he could not see what was taking place. The Police also, who had interfered, ordered him to desist acting as Referee, but this took place before the ring was broken in. Under any circumstances, however good Mr. Dowling's excuse may have been for leaving the place, it must be recollected that it was Sayers' friends, the English, who broke up the ring, and rendered the termination of the fight impossible. *Moreover the Police were not obeyed, nor the ring broken down, till it was evident that Sayers was a whipped man.*

Heenan is blamed for showing his temper at the close toward Sayers and his seconds. But after what precedes, the reader will know how to excuse his momentary forgetfulness. Heenan ran to the railway station after the fight as if nothing had occurred, while Sayers was supported away from the place by his seconds.

Mr. Dowling declares the battle a drawn one, the bets are to be cancelled, and if the fight is renewed it cannot take place for a month or more.

But the Benecia Boy is the Champion of the World!

DEATH OF A PROMINENT MERCHANT.—By a private dispatch received in this city yesterday, we are apprised of the death of John O. Woodruff, a gentleman well known in connection with the firm of Woodruff & Co., of New York and New Orleans, also a member of the firm of Hening and Woodruff of St. Louis. On the 17th ult. Mr. Woodruff and some friends were riding in a carriage, when a sudden turn by the horses threw him from the vehicle to the ground, producing injuries, which, though serious, were not, up to the 24th inst., considered dangerous. Mr. W. has for many years occupied the highest position in social and mercantile circles, and his sudden demise will be learned with regret by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

WESTERN NEWS.

ILLINOIS.—The Rockford *Democrat* says about one year has now elapsed since we have been the recipients of good, generous rain storms such as have been needed to thoroughly moisten up the parched and baked earth. The past year has been one of the driest ever known in this section of country, and though our spring crops now look well, from the fact that we have had cool weather, we must have a large instalment of rain, otherwise when warm weather does come, it will burn up everything that looks green, and blast our present favorable prospects of a generous harvest of wheat. Upon two nights water has been frozen quite solid in some localities. We have heard, however, of no damage being done by the frost, the fruit not being far enough advanced to be severely injured. Should he regret his calls during the present week, we are of the opinion that his coming will be productive of much injury to this crop, and the cause of curses loud and deep....U. S. Marshal Hoyne, has appointed C. H. Conger of Oneida and Dr. Jason Duncan of Knoxville to take the census of Knox county....We learn from the Rock River *Democrat* that the body of a woman named Ann Earl, and that of her infant, was found in the Killbuck on Saturday morning last, in the neighborhood of the Arnolds, some five or six miles south of New Millford. She left home on Thursday, and nothing was known of her whereabouts until her lifeless body was found on the day above mentioned. It is supposed that she was insane, and while in this state took her own life and that of her innocent babe. Her husband's name was John Earl. She was about 22 years old, we are informed. Her babe was four months old. Poor woman! perhaps her sleep is less troubled and dreams more pleasant, notwithstanding the unnatural act.

INDIANA.—A flat boat with 5,000 bushels of corn, sank at Vincennes wharf on Wednesday last, by the oars of the boat catching on a pile near one of the piers of the bridge....A fatal shooting affray took place in the eastern part of Vigo county, on Saturday last. A man named Prey had moved on to the land of a Mr. Stout, and Prey, being obnoxious to the people of the neighborhood, and refusing to leave when warned to do so, a number of persons went to Prey's house to remove or lynch him. Stout was present to protect Prey or his property, and in the affray shot a young man named George Jones, nineteen shot taking effect in his face and neck, which resulted in immediate death. Prey fought with a pitchfork, and severely wounded several persons....The corner stone of the new male and female College at Valparaiso was laid on Wednesday last. This College is established under the auspices of the M. E. Church.

MICHIGAN.—The many friends of Lieut. Larue Reeves, of the United States Revenue Cutter Jacob Thompson, will be pained to learn that it became necessary to take him to the Hospital at Detroit on Monday, on account of insanity. It is only within a few days that his aberration of mind has been noticed. His insanity is of the quiet form, but to what cause it is to be ascribed, is not known.

IOWA.—Five persons escaped from the Decorah jail on the night of the 26th inst. This is the second time the jail has been broken within a year. Five escaped nearly one year since, but one of whom was overtaken, and he was among the ones just escaped. He is a horse thief, and a hard case....On Tuesday of last week Mr. C. Hitebiddle, of Marion, with two other persons, started for Pike's Peak, each pushing a hand cart, wherein was deposited their outfit. They think they can go through without trouble....On German Creek, three or four miles East of Sigourney, Keokuk county, a piece of iron ore of great purity has been found....The Keokuk *Gate City* says that Barney Quinn, who runs on the Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant & Muscatine Railroad, as a peddler, found a pocket book. An owner appeared, who offered to pay the boy a reward for his honesty, and gave him a $5 bill, but said that was rather more than he could afford, and asked the boy if he could not give him a dollar back, which he did. The $5 turned out to be worthless....A train is to start from Long Grove, Scott county, for Pike's Peak, composed of the following consignment: 13 men, 4 women, 6 children, 7 wagons, 5 pairs of horses, 8 pairs of mules and 15 cows.

QUITE A HAUL FROM A RAILROAD COMPANY.—On Saturday a safe in the possession of Jesper Vilet, which was attached some days since, on the complaint of Levi Blossom, a creditor of the Milwaukee and Horicon R. R., was opened, and about $26,000, mostly in cash, was found inside. Numerous creditors who had got wind of the safe being in the possession of the Sheriff, also had attachments served upon it, and their various claims fully covered the entire amount, so that nothing was left to the Railroad Company. Railroading must be improving, to enable them to have an amount like this stored away. The lucky creditors were in high glee when the discovery of their rich placer was fully unfolded to their vision.—*Mil. Wisconsin.*

FARM MORTGAGES.—The Madison *Argus* estimates the number of mortgages of farms to Railroad Companies in the State at 4,500—the average of the mortgages at $1,200, and the total amount $5,625,000—more it thinks, rather than less. Cases involving the validity of these mortgages have been argued before the Supreme Court, and are awaiting its decision. Of course a decision is looked for with the utmost interest, for nothing of equal importance has ever been before the Court.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS.
Special Advertisement.
Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!
We will exhibit on MONDAY, April 23d, an auction purchase of over
$20,000 Worth of Dress Silks,
Of the Latest Styles, which owing to the excessive importation we have bought and will sell 20 to 30 per cent
Below the cost of Importation.
Good New styles of Silks for fifty cents a yard. Every quality in this proportion. We will exhibit at same time, choice styles of Dress Goods, Robes, Laces, Embroideries, Parasols, Mantillas, Shawls, and many exclusive styles of goods just arrived per steamer Persia.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
fe21-b656-3m 167 and 169 Lake street.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE COLLARS, CORSETS,
THREAD VEILS, SKIRTS, HOSIERY
BERTHAS, LACES, GLOVES,
PARASOLS, KNIT SHAWLS,
HAIR ORNAMENTS, KNIT CAPES,
ALEXANDER KIDS, SHAWL BORDERS,
THREAD STORE GOODS, FANS.
Good Goods! Fair Prices!! Complete Assortment!!!
(SEE "WHOLESALE HOUSES.")
ADDISON GRAVES,
(SUCCESSOR TO C. T. ATKINSON,)
78 Lake Street, Chicago, Ills.
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DIRECT FROM IRELAND.
NOW OPENING
A large lot of
Irish Linens,
Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.,
SUPERIOR QUALITY and at VERY LOW PRICES.
On hand, a full stock of
Sheetings, Shirtings & Domestic Goods.
A. G. Downs & Co.
No. 150..........LAKE STREET..........No. 150

THOMAS GEORGE,
225 Lake Street,
(Cor. of Franklin.)
Having disposed of his old stock at 201 Lake street, has removed to
225 Lake Street, Cor. of Franklin,
Where he offers for sale a new and complete assortment of Housekeeping Goods, consisting in part of
WINSHIP'S
Self-Ventilating Refrigerator,
The best thing of the kind ever manufactured, to which the attention of every housekeeper is respectfully invited. Ice Boxes, Water Coolers with Filters attached or without.
KEDZIE'S WATER FILTER.
An excellent and sure article for clearing and purifying Rain, River, or Lake Water. Also, a smaller one convenient for offices, &c.
Masser's 5 Minute Ice Cream Freezer,
WEATHER STRIPS for keeping the dust and wind from coming through loose doors and rattling windows.
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE GENERALLY.
Plain Tin Ware
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Will furnish Lumbermen for the Pineries, Steamers and Canal Boats with Pumps, Bow Lights, Horns, &c., &c. Orders solicited.
"Old Dominion" Coffee and Tea Pots, Chesterman's Atmospheric ditto. Roofing, &c., well done to order.
Japanned Ware, Tea Canisters, Grocer's Canisters, Lamps, Toilet Sets, Chamber Pails, &c., &c., &c.
Plainly or Extra Finished Old Ware made New by nicely re-japanning.
Stoves, Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Heaters, Ventilators, Registers and Kitchen Utensils.
Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, etc., at retail.
Plumbing, Copper, Sheet Iron, Tin Work and Japanning done to order.
Thomas George,
225 LAKE-ST., COR. FRANKLIN.

LUBRICATING OILS.
All those in want of the Cheapest, Longest Wearing, Anti-Gum Material ever used for Machinery, can find the article at the
ILL. CENTRAL FREIGHT DEPOT
FOOT OF SOUTH WATER STREET.
Railroads use it. Machinists use it. Planing Mills use it. Elevators use it. Steamboats use it. Printing offices use it.
THOMAS PICKERING,
Sole Manufacturer, Chicago, Ill.

E. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Corner Clark and Lake Street,
CHICAGO.
[illegible]

CARPETS.
Great Reduction in Prices.
200 PIECES
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,
At 90 to 92 Cents per Yard.
(Former price $1.12½ to $1.25.)
AT P. PALMER'S,
112, 113 and 116 LAKE STREET.

100 PIECES
THREE-PLY CARPET!
AT NINETY CENTS TO ONE DOLLAR.
(Former price $1.12½ per yard.)
AT P. PALMER'S,
112, 113 & 116 LAKE STREET 112, 113 & 116

100 PIECES
Ingrain Carpet!
AT FOUR AND FIVE SHILLINGS PER YD.
(Former price six and seven shillings.)
AT P. PALMER'S,
112, 113 and 116 LAKE STREET.

ALSO,
Prices Reduced 10 per Cent. on
OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN GOODS,
MATTING, LOUNGES,
WINDOW SHADES,
AND BEDDING.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
AT P. PAALMER,
112, 114 & 116 LAKE STREET.

CARPETS! CARPETS!
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 and 137 Lake Street,
(UP STAIRS.)
HOLLISTER & WILKINS
Offer for sale the largest and best assortment in the North-West, of
Medallion, Three-Ply,
Wilton, Ingrain,
Velvet, Body Brussels,
Tapestry, Tapestry Ingrain,
Brussels, Stair,
and other
CARPETINGS!
RUGS, MATS,
MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS.
CURTAIN GOODS,
WINDOW SHADES, & TRIMMINGS.
SHEETINGS, TOWELS,
PILLOW CASINGS, TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS, QUILTS,
MATTRESSES, BLANKETS,
LOUNGES, PILLOWS,
And every description of
HOUSE FURNISHING
AND
UPHOLSTERING GOODS.
Prime Live Geese Feathers.
ETC., ETC., ETC.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
135 and 137 Lake Street, Chicago.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
George McKeand
Has removed his
Merchant Tailoring Establishm't
TO
46 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,
Where he will, as before, keep the fullest and best assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS,
FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.,
To be found in Chicago. The greater part of his stock is of his own
DIRECT IMPORTATION,
Thus enabling him to offer his customers the best and most fashionable styles
At the Lowest Prices.
GEO. McKEAND,
46 South Clark street, Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER'S EMPORIUM
—AT—
Allen & Dalton's,
71 ------ LAKE STREET ------ 71
FOR GOOD COOK STOVES [illegible] AT
71 Lake street,
"THE IMPROVEMENT,"
Arranged with Hot Water Pipes, &c.,
For Enameled and French Tinned Hollow Ware, &c., &c.
BATHING APPARATUS:
The Plunge Bath, the Hip or Sitz Bath, the Hand and Shower Bath, Infant's Bath, &c., go to 71 Lake st.
For Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers,
Go to 71 Lake street.
We would call particular attention to the PALACE REFRIGERATOR.
Plain, Planished, and Japanned Tin Ware,
Manufactured by us, and sold
Wholesale and Retail.
☞ Nearly every article required for House keeping will be found at ALLEN & DALTON'S, 71 Lake street.

STANTON'S
FAMILY GROCERIES,
No. 132 South Clark Street,
—OF THE—
Best Qualities,
Hams, Tongues, Salmon
SMOKED BEEF, MACKEREL,
HERRING.
Flour, White and Yellow Corn
BUCKWHEAT,
Maccaroni, Vermicelli,
AMERICAN CHEESE, ENGLISH CHEESE
Teas,
OOLONG, SOUCHONG, POUCHO
Y. HYSON, HYSON, IMPERIAL,
Coffees,
JAVA, MOCHA, MARICAIBO,
ROASTED AND GROUND.
AMERICAN & ENGLISH PICKLES,
Preserved Fruit of all Kinds
WINES and LIQUORS,
Of the Best Qualities and Warranted Pure.

"TRUE ECONOMY"
Is consulted by purchasing
PAPER HANGINGS,
—AT—
FAXON'S,
76......LAKE STREET......76
☞ Prices lower than at Auction.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS!
☞ 1860 ☞
NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
BOYS CLOTHING AT Putnam's.
NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING FOR Men and Boys,
GO TO THE
EASTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
116 . . Randolph Street . . 116

BURWELL & WYANT,
Dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
DEARBORN STREET,
No. 8 Tremont Block, Chicago,
Are now in receipt of a very Choice Selection of
SPRING STYLES AND NOVELTIES
In Their Line.
Shirts made to order from measure, and warranted to fit and give Satisfaction.
AGENTS FOR THE
Golden Hill Shirts.
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BACON'S
BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES,
Or, Fire and Burglar Proof Bank Safe,
Secured with heavy round wrought iron bolts [illegible] inches in diameter, and
Covert's Permutation Bank Lock
WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.
We Invite Bankers to Examine our Best.
Wilders Fire Proof
SALAMANDER SAFES.
The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
107 South Water street.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS,
96 & 98 LAKE STREET,
OVER THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.'S OFFICE.
S. W. RIPLEY,
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER,
Offers to his old customers and the trade generally a large and most desirable stock of
BONNETS, RIBBONS, SILKS,
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS
SHAKER HOODS, PALM LEAF HATS,
Leghorn and Straw Hats and Caps
FOR
Men's, Boys' and Children's Wear,
And a great variety of TRIMMED GOODS and other articles. The whole of which will be sold at
AUCTION PRICES.
And great inducements offered to CASH BUYERS. MILLINERS and TRADERS will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. S. W. RIPLEY.
Late at 81 and 83 Lake street.

EDWARD ELY,
WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR
Having just returned from New York, where he has been spending most of his time the past month, in making selections of [illegible] is prepared to [illegible]
EVERY PARTICULAR
to cater to the taste of all who wish a Genteel [illegible] combining utility with taste. [illegible] WHITE SHIRTS [illegible] invites the special attention of all who are in search of
JUST THAT THING.
We keep also every article in the line of Gents' Furnishing, from the collar to the sock, and pay [illegible] attention to this Branch of our business, [illegible]
NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
as well as everything in the staple line. [illegible] our stock is respectfully solicited.
N. B. English, French, and American [illegible] received monthly.
EDWARD ELY,
WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,
No. 9 Tremont Block, Chicago.

Strangers and Citizens!

FOR	FOR	FOR
STEEL Slides.	CARD CASES In Pearl.	[illegible]
STEEL Buckles.	CARD CASES In Shell.	[illegible]
STEEL Clasps.	CARD CASES In Silver.	[illegible]
STEEL Bracelets.	CARD CASES In Ivory.	[illegible]
STEEL Combs.	CARD CASES Pearl Carved.	[illegible]
STEEL Purses.	CARD CASES Inlaid in Silver.	[illegible]
STEEL Ornaments.	CARD CASES Inlaid in Gold.	[illegible]
STEEL Shawl Pins.	CARD CASES All kinds.	[illegible]
AT	AT	AT

JOHN D. PARK'S,
124 . . . Lake Street 124

JUST RECEIVED.
A Large and Full Stock of
FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS.
H. BURWELL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 7 Tremont Block, No. 7
DEARBORN STREET.

FOR FURNITURE
OF THE
Latest Styles!
For Furniture of Superior Quality!
FOR FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FROM THE KITCHEN TO THE PARLOR!
FOR
SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES,
Go to the Warerooms of
Shearer, Paine & Strong,
202 -- Randolph-St. -- 202
Where they are selling
AT PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

PAPER HANGINGS.
LATEST SPRING STYLES
AT
100..... LAKE STREET 100
I am now opening my Spring Stock.
New Patterns of Wall Paper,
In great variety, which will be sold at
LOW PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
E. W. ANDREWS,
Lake street—bet. Dearborn and Clark.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS
WARNER & RUST,
Wholesale dealers in
Wooden and Willow Ware, Brushes and Broom Materials, Tubs, Pails, Churns and Brooms.
[illegible]

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS! 1860

NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.

BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.

NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.

FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING FOR Men and Boys, GO TO THE EASTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM, 116 . . Randolph Street . . 116

BURWELL & WYANT—Dealers in GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, DEARBORN STREET, No. 8 Tremont Block, Chicago, Are now in receipt of a very Choice Selection of SPRING STYLES AND NOVELTIES, In Their Line. Shirts made to order from measure, and warranted to fit and give Satisfaction. AGENTS FOR THE Golden Hill Shirts.

BACON'S BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES, Or, Fire and Burglar Proof Bank Safe, Secured with heavy round wrought iron bolts (on door) 1½ inches in diameter, and Covert's Permutation Bank Lock WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE. We Invite Bankers to Examine our Stock. Wilders Fire Proof SALAMANDER SAFES, The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World. PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents, 197 South Water street.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS. 96 & 98 LAKE STREET, OVER THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.'S OFFICE.

S. W. RIPLEY, MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER, Offers to his old customers and the trade generally, a large and most desirable stock of BONNETS, RIBBONS, SILKS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, SHAKER HOODS, PALM LEAF HATS, Leghorn and Straw Hats and Caps FOR Men's, Boys' and Children's Wear, And a great variety of TRIMMED GOODS and other articles. The whole of which will be sold at AUCTION PRICES. And great inducements offered to CASH BUYERS. MILLINERS and TRADERS will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing. Orders solicited and faithfully attended to. S. W. RIPLEY, Late at 83 and 85, Lake street.

EDWARD ELY, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR. Having just returned from New York, where he has been spending most of his time the past month, in making rich and tasteful selections of seasonable goods adapted to men's wear, as also becoming thoroughly conversant with all the newest and most desirable modes of manufacturing the same, is prepared in EVERY PARTICULAR to cater to the taste of all who wish a Genteel Garment, combining utility with taste. Also deals largely in the best [illegible] of WHITE SHIRTS sold in this market, to which he invites the special attention of all who are in search of JUST THAT THING. We keep also every article in the line of Gents' Furnishing, from the collar to the boot, and paying especial attention to this Branch of our business, are always in readiness to supply our patrons with all the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON, as well as everything in the staple line. An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited. N. B. English, French, and American Fashions received monthly. EDWARD ELY, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 9 Tremont Block, Chicago.

Strangers and Citizens!

FOR	FOR	FOR
STEEL Slides.	CARD CASES In Pearl.	BRUSHES Hair.
STEEL Buckles.	CARD CASES In Shell.	BRUSHES Cloth.
STEEL Clasps.	CARD CASES In Silver.	BRUSHES Tooth.
STEEL Bracelets.	CARD CASES In Ivory.	BRUSHES Flesh.
STEEL Combs.	CARD CASES Pearl Carved.	BRUSHES Hat.
STEEL Purses.	CARD CASES Inlaid in Silver.	BRUSHES Nail.
STEEL Ornaments.	CARD CASES Inlaid in Gold.	BRUSHES Whisker.
STEEL Shawl Pins.	CARD CASES All kinds.	BRUSHES All kinds.
AT	AT	AT

JOHN D. PARK'S, 124 . . . Lake Street 124

JUST RECEIVED. A Large and Full Stock of FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS. H. BURWELL, Merchant Tailor, No. 7 Tremont Block. No. 7 DEARBORN STREET.

FOR FURNITURE OF THE Latest Styles! For Furniture of Superior Quality! FOR FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FROM THE KITCHEN TO THE PARLOR! FOR SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES, Go to the Warerooms of Shearer, Paine & Strong, 203 - - Randolph-St. - - 203 Where they are selling AT PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

PAPER HANGINGS.—LATEST SPRING STYLES AT 100 . . . . LAKE STREET . . . . 100 I am now opening my Spring Goods, New Patterns of Wall Papers, In great variety, which will be sold at LOW PRICES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. E. W. ANDREWS, Lake street—bet. Dearborn and Clark.

NEW STORE.—NEW GOODS. WARNER & RUST, Wholesale dealers in Wooden and Willow Ware, Brooms and Broom Materials, Tubs, Pails, Churns and Bowls, [illegible]

Special Notices.

Shake and Burn! Shake and Burn!! Shake and Burn!!—This is the life of many sufferer from Fever and Ague. He wanders [illegible] uncertain shadow, never knowing what moment he may be prostrated, and therefore disinclined to give any serious attention to business. He is a burden to himself and a burden to his friends, who are worn out in administering to his wants. This is the condition of thousands in [illegible]. It is no exaggeration to say that Fever and Ague kills more people than any twenty other diseases in America. For a sure and speedy cure of this terrible affliction we take pleasure in recommending Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which have already achieved a wide reputation for rapid and powerful effects in renovating the system prostrated by this disease. Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

Coughs.—The great and sudden changes of our climate are fruitful sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches" or Lozenges, let the Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

Notice to Physicians and the Public.—ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—TESTIMONIAL.—"T. ALLCOCK & CO., No. 294 Canal street, New York, 26th Nov., 1859.—Gentlemen: I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back, occasioned by suddenly over-exerting myself. Having heard your Plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all that I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week. Yours respectfully, J. G. BRIGGS, Proprietor of the Brandreth House, New York." There is nothing equal in the way of a Plaster, to the Porous Plaster of Mr. ALLCOCK. Everything is pleasant about them. They are the plaster of the day, and a fit type of our present advancement in science and art. In Asthma, Cough, Kidney Affections, and local deep seated pains, they afford permanent relief; and for weak backs, pains in the side, stitches, and spasmodic pains generally, they are unsurpassed for the benefits they impart. Physicians should examine this article, which is universally approved where known. Price, 25 cents each. Principal office, 294 Canal street, New York. Sold by all respectable dealers in medicine.

B. W. B.—Bourbon Whisky BITTERS. These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious TONIC and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, DIARRHŒA, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventive of CHILLS and FEVERS. Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere. POLLARD & CO., Agents for the United States, 36 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago. E. E. LANDON, Agent.

P. P. P. Park's Prickly Plasters. They Impart Strength; they Annihilate Pain. These delightful Plasters yield readily to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration and throw off all the offensive coagulated impurities of the system—should be used for all Chronic Pains, Faintness, Dyspepsia, Colds, Consumption, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, &c. They retain their active properties when other Plasters are useless, and where applied PAIN CANNOT EXIST. Every family should have them. One size cloth, three sizes on leather. Sample sent by mail on receipt of twenty-five cents. BARNES & PARK, 13 and 15 Park Row, New York. Sold Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street, and druggists everywhere.

The history of Hair Dyes shows that they have been in use in the Old World FOR 1000 YEARS. Perfection is reached at last. The modern world admits that CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE, surpasses and imparts all the elements of beauty which Nature has bestowed upon the most favored heads. The change is effected in a few moments. DR. CHILTON SAYS, after careful analysis, that it contains no "deleterious ingredients." Sold everywhere, and applied by all hair dressers. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. JOHN D. PARK, Agent, 124 Lake street.

Heal the Sick.—Diseases of the Bowels and Stomach are always caused by large deposits of morbid matter, left by bad or impure blood in these important organs, and the poisonous material in this vitiated blood, acting on the system, makes it too weak to throw off this matter by the natural channels, or if any is carried off it is a very small portion. So arise diarrhœa and dysentery, colic, costiveness, bad breath, indigestion, nausea, loss of appetite, belching of wind off the stomach, etc. To cure all these "the blood is the life," and must be perfectly pure and clean, then you cannot be sick. A short use of JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS will delight you. You will feel with surprise their mighty power, and be willing to say with the red man of the west, truly they are the "mighty healer." Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.—What a horrible thing, is it not—That worms should in Children be rioting! Can nobody tell mothers what Is the best way these vermin of quieting? Yes, hear the glad tiding of truth, BRYAN'S VERMIFUGE, tasteless as water, Destroys these assailants of youth And harms not the child by the slaughter. GERRETT NORTON, Proprietor, New York. Price 25 dimes. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, No. 124 Lake street.

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oswaldt (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and examine his curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Asthma Remedy.—Who that endures the agony of Asthma, choking in dark weather, and never well enough to enjoy the special atmosphere, does not long with intense anxiety for relief and cure? In this preparation the means are found. It is a positive, absolute, unexceptionable specific for Asthma and Whooping Cough. Price 50 cts. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake st.

McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture performs, in every instance, what was promised when it was introduced. It cures, with the same uniform certainty that morning dispels night, all the varieties of a severe cold or a harrassing cough, and relieves influenza, hoarseness, and tickling of the palate and throat. Price 25 cents. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Vincent, Himrod & Co., was dissolved by its own limitation on the first of January last, and by mutual agreement on the 24th of March thereafter. All persons having unsettled accounts, and knowing themselves to be indebted to the said firm, will please call at the old stand, 242 Lake street, and settle up and pay up. B. B. VINCENT, WILLIAM HIMROD, DAVID HIMROD, JOHN H. VINCENT, DAVID SHIRK. Chicago, April 11th, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into co-partnership under the name and style of Vincent, Himrod, Shirk & Co., for the purpose of manufacturing Stoves, and selling them in this market, at the old stand of Vincent, Himrod & Co., No. 242 Lake street, and 81 South Water street. B. B. VINCENT, DAVID HIMROD, CHAS. M. TIBBALS, DAVID SHIRK, JOHN H. VINCENT. Chicago, April 11th, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WRIGHT, GILLETT & RAWSON, expires this day by its limitation, and by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by John B. Wright and Levi Rawson. JOHN B. WRIGHT, JOHNATHAN GILLETT, LEVI RAWSON. New York, March 31, 1860. The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of WRIGHT & RAWSON, for the transaction of a Western Produce Commission Business as successors of Wright, Gillett & Rawson, at No. 1 Front street. JOHN B. WRIGHT, LEVI RAWSON. New York, March 31, 1860.

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,—DENTISTS, 8 . . . . WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO . . . . 8 Post Office Box 3829.

W. W. ALLPORT, DENTIST. Office and Residence, No. 32 Washington street.

DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO. WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE OF JONES & WHITE, (S. R. BINGHAM, MANAGER,) 102 . . Randolph Street . . 102. Constantly furnishing every variety of Dental merchandise, including their unrivalled PORCELAIN TEETH, Received their "first premiums" in the United States and Europe, Gold and Tin Foils, Gold, Silver and Platinum Plate and Wire, Operating Instruments, Office Furniture, Lathes, Corundum Wheels, Rolling Mills, &c. Terms [illegible].

Building Materials.

LIME! LIME! LIME! E. STURTEVANT, Manufacturer and dealer in WHITE LIME, WATER LIME, PLASTER PARIS, LAND PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, &c., &c. Lime as cheap as the cheapest—as good as the best. Give me a call. No. 40 West Randolph street, CHICAGO, ILL.

GOOD BUILDING STONE For sale at the Quarry of Reuben Taylor & Son, Corner of Clinton avenue and Western Limits.

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS, OF SIDNEY KALISH, [illegible]

Business Cards.

WOODWARD, LULL & ABBOTT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Corner of Washington and Clark-sts. W. O. WOODWARD. C. B. W. LULL. A. R. ABBOTT.

STARK & ISHAM, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Room 4—50 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. JAS. L. STARK, JR. EDW. S. ISHAM.

STILES & DEAN, COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Room No. 11, Dickey's Building, corner Lake and Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. S. & D. will attend to all business pertaining to their profession, in the several Courts of the City and County. Refer, by permission, to [illegible]

MAXWELL & DART, BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS, No. 50 Exchange Place, NEW YORK. Business paper and loans negotiated. Advances made on Stock Securities. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. All orders promptly attended to. The proceeds of all Stocks or Bonds sent to us for sale will be remitted for by return mail.

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China, Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and Britannia Ware, No. 105 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

H. C. KELLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY. Office No. 62 Clark street, Room No. 5, (up-stairs.) Chicago, Illinois.

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NO. 120 CLARK STREET, Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill. JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED.

F. H. & J. W. BOYDEN, LAW OFFICE, 126 . . . . CLARK STREET, NEAR THE COURT HOUSE . . . . 126 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Agents to negotiate loans on Real Estate Security.

SPIES & BURT, COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. 75 Chestnut, North Side, Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. S. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union. References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.

Money and Exchange

MONEY TO LOAN. Exchange on all parts of the World BOUGHT AND SOLD. Money Loaned on Warehouse Receipts. Mortgages and other Securities for short or long dates. Drafts on all the principal cities in the world purchased and sold. Advances made on consignments of produce from the interior, also on shipments to Eastern markets. CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., Commission Merchants, 18 South Lasalle-st., Over the Custom House.

$25,000. REAL ESTATE securities given for purchase money, running from three to twelve months wanted. B. F. SHERMAN, 114 Dearborn street.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES APPLY TO ERNST PRUSSING, DEALER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE, MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, Agent for the British Commercial Life Ins. Co., and Notary Public. NO. 6 . . . . LARMON BLOCK . . . . NO. 6 N. E. cor. of Clark & Washington sts.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York. Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders. EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES. $25 $35 AND $40. L. CORNELL & CO'S NEW AND IMPROVED Double Lock, Tight, Fast Stitch. WARRANTED to give as good satisfaction as the highest priced in market. Make the same stitch as the $125 Machines; are large, 9x4 inches under the arm, set fast in the table, have the under feed, straight needle, sew from two common spools, do the coarsest and finest work, no stitches to the inch. RUN VERY EASY AND ALMOST NOISELESS, and are neatly finished. Either Machine will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck, Gather and Embroider. They have taken the HIGHEST PREMIUM at several Fairs. [illegible] LARGE DISCOUNT TO AGENTS AND CLERGY. AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Come and see us at 153 Lake street, or address N. CORNELL & CO. P. O. Box 3992 Chicago, Illinois.

For Pike's Peak.

HO! FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—The subscriber offers for sale cheap, several Heavy, broad-Tire, Double Wagons, just calculated for the Pike's Peak service. Call at the office of WM. COLBY, Esq., 48 Clark street. H. DANKS.

PIKE'S PEAK OUTFITS. Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver; Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of mining tools; Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY, 126 Lake street.

FOR THE GOLD MINES. CHAS. A. EATON, Agent, [SUCCESSOR TO D. EATON & CO.,] SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES; also, a large assortment of Target and other Rifles, Shot Guns, and other apparatus for a general outfit for the Mines, at 36 Lake st.

Leather and Findings.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! We have now in store, and daily coming forward our Fall Stock of Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Oak and Hemlock Upper, French and Domestic Kip, French and Domestic Calf, Waterproof Kip, Calf & Upper, Splits, Cordovan, Buff Upper, &c., &c. Also, the largest assortment of Kit and Shoe Findings, TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY. And at prices that will ensure satisfaction. Orders from the country carefully and promptly attended to. HARDENBERG & WILLIAMS, No. 26 Lake street, Chicago.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! French Calf and Kip, Spanish Sole, Morocco, &c. A choice selection just received. Harness, Bridle, Upper Kip, Calf, &c., &c., of our own Tanning at our new store. No. 230 Lake Street. C. C. WALLIN & SON.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES. Brown & Wilder, 47 & 49, State street, - - - - Up Stairs. CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA Gas Fixtures. The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns. Pipe 40 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 20 cents per pound.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 64 . . LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO . . 64 DEALER IN Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture, PRACTICAL PLUMBER And Manufacturer of ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE! The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPER. LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW PATTERNS AT DRAKE & BRO'S, PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS. 134 . . . . South Clark street 134

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA, GLASSWARE, Silver Plated & Brittania Ware, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THOMAS P. BYRN, 129 LAKE STREET.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by C. METZ, Agent, at 190 Lake street, between Monroe and Adams. Also a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tin-ware.

ROSE GLYCERINE.—A preparation of articles of the Most Soothing Qualities, Recommended by Physicians for Purifying, Whitening and Softening the Skin [illegible] BENTON & CO.

Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1860.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Question of Savoy and Nice—The Proposed Conference—A New Motor—The Insurrection in Sicily.

From the Vanderbilt's mails we glean the following interesting intelligence:

The assembling of a Conference as demanded by Switzerland, for the settlement of the affairs of Savoy, is very doubtful, as without France. Russia and Austria decline to enter any Conference, Austria adding that if a Congress takes place, its programme must be determined beforehand.

The following are the ideas of Austria on that question:

"The fundamental intention of the Congress of Vienna, in neutralizing the districts of Chablais and Faucigny, was to protect Switzerland and Sardinia from the preponderance of France. The moment the whole of Savoy is incorporated with the French empire, there is no further reason for the neutralization of Chablais and Faucigny, and the guaranteed stipulations by the treaties of Vienna can no longer be applied.

"The only real way by which the difficulties of the question could be removed is by a direct understanding between France and Switzerland, for which the other Great Powers would offer their good offices.

"It is a mistake to suppose that separate negotiations have been entered into between France and Switzerland, the matter having been placed in the hands of the Powers of Europe."

THE VOTE AT NICE.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 17, 1860.

The *Moniteur* of this morning gives the following as the definitive result of the voting in the city of Nice:

Yes 6,810
No 11

A NEW MOTOR.

The Emperor Napoleon has approved the model of a gunboat, constructed on a system to be propelled without steam, and has ordered boats to be built on this plan. The power intended to be substituted for steam is hot air. It will produce as much rapidity, and be far more economical than steam. It is calculated that the yearly saving in the cost of fuel for the French Navy will be about 30,000,000f. The experiments have succeeded so well that the Reine Hortense will be fitted to receive the new machinery. The inventor of this power is a French engineer employed at Lyons. Great results are anticipated from the invention.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

The insurrection now or lately going on in Sicily was not unexpected; the calmness of the Sicilians is always sullen, and for several months there have been mutterings which threatened a storm. In the last days of March, there occurred at Palermo one of those events that show the temper of the people. *La Traviata* was performed at the theatre, and the prima donna appeared with tri-colored favors. The whole house greeted the colors with enthusiasm, and the stage was covered with camelias, red and white, with the green leaves appending. On the following evening the same scene was enacted, and, though the police were stationed outside, no attempt was made to enter the theatre or suppress the exhibition of feeling. Saturday, the 31st of March, was the last evening of the Winter season, and as much as 10 piastres were offered for a place. A great demonstration was to be made during the evening, but before the evening came the police sent round to say that the gasometer was out of order, and the house was closed.

It had been determined to commence the revolution at Palermo on the 4th of April; the signal was to be a musket shot in a certain spot, following which the monks, who favored the insurgents, were to ring the bells of the Monastery della Grancia, on the Piazza della Marina. The police were informed of this by a traitor, and the signal shot was fired by them, thus precipitating the revolt. The monastery was sacked, four of the monks were killed, the others seized and imprisoned.

As a party of the Royal soldiers were going along the street early on the morning of this fight, they heard a slight noise from a house by which they had just passed; at once they turned about and discharged their muskets at the Palazzo Petroella, where Mr. Gardner, an English merchant, resides, killing a servant girl who was just unclosing a shutter. Indeed, it appears that the troops, after hastening on the catastrophe, as just narrated, went firing at random along the street, seeming careless, or wantonly murderous in their inclinations.

Through this day there was much fighting in different parts of the city, but it is impossible to obtain anything like authentic information; for telegraphic communication across the Straits of Messina has been suspended, and the Government take good care that nothing true shall go forth. The official dispatches are tissues of lies, being little more than reiterated assertions that all is quiet, when every one who knows anything about the matter knows that the island is thoroughly uneasy, and daily breaking out into positive violence. Hosts of the residents of Palermo, Messina, and Catania were leaving the island, and numbers had been arrested. From Palermo alone 200 had been sent into exile within a fortnight. The Government dispatch concerning the outbreak of the 4th was as follows: That a few ill intentioned persons had dared to attack the royal artillery troops in Palermo, and had killed four soldiers and three companions of arms; that the troops had taken possession of the monastery of the Granecia (in the Piazza Marina, almost in the centre of the capital), and that some armed bands which had appeared in the neighborhood of the capital had been destroyed, but that tranquillity and order had been perfectly reestablished.

The fighting, thus began, continued daily through the week till Sunday, the 8th, to which date only we have anything like reliable information. It is said that twenty monks were taken out and shot. Among other brutalities recorded by an eye witness, he says he saw an abbess and a nun dragged along through the street by soldiers, some of whom urged them on by thrusts of the bayonet. Their offence was that they had given shelter to a compromised person.

At Messina it was arranged that the rising should be made on Sunday, the 8th, and an attempt was made to carry out the design; but the insurgents were disheartened by the bad news from Palermo, and the revolt was a failure, as all the Sicilian revolts seem fated to be unless some leader with discretion as well as courage, shall head the movement. The insurgents had fled to the country, or were driven outside the walls; the royal troops held all the strong places of the city, and many citizens are supposed to have been killed. Among the revolutionary party are numerous members of the highest families; and, as in the outbreak of 1848, most of the young men are on that side.

Troops were leaving Naples for Sicily in large numbers, at the latest accounts, though the Governor had sent word that he needed no more. The Royal Intendente is said to make common cause with the revolutionists. From Palermo the supply of fresh water and provisions from the country had been cut off, and great scarcity followed. What effect this had upon the troops who held the city, but could not control the bands roaming in the mountains, it remains to be seen.

UNION OF NAPLES WITH PIEDMONT COUNSELLED.

His Royal Highness the Count of Syracuse, the uncle of the King of Naples, has sent to the latter a memorandum counseling concessions, and a union with Piedmont. He closes thus after showing that an alliance with Austria would be ruinous:

"What way remains, then, of saving the country and the dynasty, threatened by so great dangers? One only. The natural policy which, reposing on the true interests of the State, naturally leads the kingdom of Southern Italy to unite itself with that of Upper Italy, a movement which Europe cannot refuse to acknowledge, as it is an action between two portions of the same country, equally free and equally independent of each other. In this way only, by withdrawing yourself from all foreign pressure, and by a political union with Piedmont, will your Majesty be able to be the generous arbiter of the development of these civil institutions which the renovator of our monarchy conferred, when, after the kingdom had been rescued from the vassallage of Austria, he created in the fields of Velletri the most powerful State of Italy. Shall we prefer an ill-advised municipal isolation to a national policy? A municipal isolation exposes us not only to foreign pressure, but worse still; for by abandoning the country to internal discords it will render it the easy prey of party. Then force will be the supreme law. But the mind of your Majesty undoubtedly revolts at the idea of repressing only by the power of arms those passions which the loyalty of a young king can moderate instead and turn to good, by substituting oblivion for rancor, extending the hand of friendship to the king of the other part of Italy, and consolidating the throne of Charles III. on a basis which civilized Europe either possesses or demands."

A Great Inventor—A Son-in-Law of Judge Taney.

[From the Detroit Tribune, April 26.]

One is apt in his perigrinations around the city to see some singular people. It has not been our fortune to see a more singular one than a character calling himself Greenleaf L. Drake. He makes no pretensions towards dressing in the mode, and can be seen at any hour in the day, robed in ancient and tattered inexpressibles of coarse linen, (the kind shipwrecked sailors with large families have for sale,) a threadbare beaver coat with fur collar, and a hat of the fashion of the Puritans. He stands in cowhide sandals, with copper toes, and his hands spurn gloves. He has the "documents" to prove that the propounder of the Dred Scott decision is also the author of his lesser half. Mr. Drake is a man of about forty years of age, and has a beard untrimmed, and hair unkempt, but for all that he is a wonderful man, and claims to be the father of all the most important inventions of the day. On arriving at the mature age of seven years he was sitting in the harvest field of his paternal ancestor, and by mere accident decapitated the neck from a bottle containing that delectable fluid yclept Santa Cruz. A small piece of steel from the blade of a hoe lay near him, so being of the genus lazy, to pass away the time that pressed wearily upon him, a stone peculiar to that region was procured, and with the assistance of it and some of the rum he burnished the steel. It received a high polish, and pouring over it some of the spirits, what was his surprise to find impressed upon it a counterfeit of an orchard near by. But the counterfeit disappeared as the rum dried, and puzzling his brain for a mode to make it "stick," a sudden thought flashed across his mind, and again wetting the metal, and using the neck of the bottle as a camera and his cap as an obscura, the view remained. A few moments after, "a foreigner came along, and naming the picture, daguerreotype, proceeded to France, and reaped all the benefit to be derived from the prosecution of the invention." This, Drake insists, is the method by which the art of daguerreotyping was brought to light. At the age of nine years he invented friction matches; at sixteen, threshing machines; at seventeen, the art of freezing, and at nineteen, perpetual motion. Since arriving at his majority he has brought to light McCormick's reaper, which he presented to the man whose name it bears; Colt's revolver, which he gave to Colonel Colt in a Masonic Lodge; Fowle's steam plough, the right to manufacture which he sold for three hundred millions to Queen Victoria, and other things too numerous to mention. He also invented the plan for Water's plough. He, is a quiet way, controlled the Mexican war, and owns a mansion in Baltimore which cost him one million of dollars.

On all other topics but that of invention Drake converses perfectly reasonable, and is a most remarkable accountant. We should take him for a man who has received an excellent education, but has, at some period of his life, failed in an invention, which has made him a maniac on the subject which is always uppermost in his mind.

Spring Fashions.

[From the Ladies' Treasury.]

For walking dress, the regular pelisse, much like that worn thirty-five years ago, has reappeared; and, by the way, the slashed or Venetian sleeve, a revival of a much more ancient date, is also in fashion.

The weather is too changeable to admit of laying aside winter wrappers, and cloaks in velvet, trimmed with black lace, and having long, wide, hanging sleeves, are still apropos.

The bonnets have increased in size. They are made to advance in front, while they are open at the sides. The description of a few Spring bonnets may prove interesting to our readers. A bonnet may be made of white tulle, with a curtain of pink terry velvet; the edge of the front of black velvet, with a full blonde falling from the edge over the front; a fold of black velvet in the inside, fastened with three gold rings, and pink ribbon strings.

Another spring bonnet may be made of white crape, with the front edge and curtain of green terry velvet—a bow of green velvet on the crown of the bonnet. From this bow may fall a black lace scarf, which should be fastened under the chin with a broad green velvet ribbon and a gold buckle. To correspond with this, a simple bandeau of green velvet across the forehead, with a gold buckle in the middle.

A third bonnet may be composed of white and black tulle, drawn. On one side, a coquilles of white and black blonde, with a pink bow on the crown, and boquets of black and pink feathers inside. The strings of wide pink sarsenet ribbon.

Velvet is a favorite material for dinner dresses. Satin is also much worn.

The following is the description of an elegant and fashionable dinner dress:

A robe of emerald green satin, the skirt trimmed up the side with rich guipure passementerie; this should be carried across the back to the shoulders. A row of buttons trimmed round with guipure gives a novel and striking effect to this dress. The sleeves should be open and wide, and should be trimmed round with guipure.

The skirt of dresses is still worn very ample, but is no longer absurdly so.

Not Lost.

The following beautiful sentiment, in regard to the future condition of our children, is from the pen of Henry Ward Beecher:

"When God gives me a babe, I say, 'I thank God for this lamp lit in my family.' And when, after it has been a light in my household for one or two years, it pleases God to take it away, I can take the cup, bitter or sweet; I can say, 'My light has gone out; my heart is sacked; my hopes are desolated; my child is lost—my child is lost!'—or can I say, in the spirit of Job, 'The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord.' It has pleased God to take five children from me, but I never lost one, and never shall. When I have a child that Christ covets, with a divine coveting, and he says to me, in words of tenderness, 'Will you not give me the child, and let me take care of it, instead of yourself?' my flesh may remonstrate, but my heart says, 'Lord, take it and adopt it. I have lived long enough since the taking away of my children, to find that it is better as it is, than that they should have remained with me. I have seen a great many cares and troubles for a person of my years, but I bear witness that God has put no trial upon me which it has not been good for me to endure.

"As believers in Christianity, which reveals God as our Father, and Heaven as our eternal home, it is our privilege to feel that, when our children are taken from us, they are not lost to us, but only pass on before us to the spirit world, to become angelic beings around the burning throne of God and the Lamb. Jesus declared that of such is the kingdom of heaven. They have gone up to live with the crowned immortals, to be watched for and cared for by the angels of light, and we doubt not that they will be among the first to welcome us among the shining courts on High."

A Passenger Train Saved by a Boy.

Yesterday, soon after a freight train had passed Shelbyville station, on the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, coming this way, a chair was broken and a rail slipped several inches from its place, but without doing any damage to the train, and without the knowledge even of any one on it. This was on a curve, rendering it doubly dangerous. As the passenger train going West neared the place soon after, the engineer discovered a little boy standing in the centre of the track, energetically waving a handkerchief. He was not inclined to stop at first, knowing the *penchant* of all boys to sport; but fearing some difficulty, he whistled and applied the brakes, and succeeded in stopping the train within five feet of the loosened rail. If he had not done so, we would have to chronicle another shocking railroad accident.

The little boy, whose name is McBride, in walking along the track, had discovered that the rail had been slipped, and took this method to save the train. He is a noble little fellow, and should be richly rewarded.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Col. Richard Realf will oblige us by forwarding his address. We have quite a collection of letters and papers for him. Will the Cincinnati and New York papers give this a shove? Col. Realf left Cincinnati very strangely, and there are suspicions of foul play.—*Mac-a-Cheek (O.) Press.*

Banking and Exchange

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS, CHICAGO . . . . ILLINOIS. 44 & 46 LASALLE STREET.

Banking Department. Deposits received on Current Account from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular depositors and correspondents. Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special agreements have been made to that effect. We receive deposits, payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. Deposits, in sums not less than five dollars, received and Certificates of Deposits issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description after the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All certificates made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT. Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT. We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.

STOCK DEPARTMENT. We buy and sell on Commission either at Chicago, or through our Agents, at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. Our business connections with Europe being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign banking transactions can be effected through our house with promptness and efficacy, equal to any house in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit at New York terms on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort on the Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipsic, Cologne, Heidelberg, Bale, Geneva, &c., &c., &c. Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable, extend particular facilities by opening credits, &c., &c., to responsible Western Importers. Collections of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., payable in any part of Europe, made with promptness and dispatch. Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad. HOFFMANN & GELPCKE. FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, OTTO GELPCKE, ALEX'R STEERS.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, authorized to act for former citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBERG, &c.

SPENCER, VILA & CO., BANKERS, No. 13 Congress Street, Boston. COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED AND NEGOTIATED. COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the NEW ENGLAND STATES. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission. Particular attention given to the sale of City and County Bonds and all Marketable Securities. The correspondence of Banks and Bankers solicited. REFERENCES IN BOSTON—J. Amory Davis, Esq., Prest. Suffolk Bank; Caleb Stetson, Esq., President Shoe and Leather Dealers Bank; G. W. Thayer, Esq., Prest. Exchange Bank; A. D. Hodges, Esq., Prest. Washington Bank.

BUDD & BALDWIN, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, CLINTON, - - - Iowa. Special attention given to collections, and proceeds remitted on day of payment. Refer to the Bank of the Commonwealth, N. Y.; Market Bank, N. Y.; Mechanic's Bank, New Haven, Conn.; C. A. Lombard, Esq., Boston; Allen, Copp & Nesbit, St. Louis; Cook & Sargent, Davenport, Iowa.

A. C. OERTEL, BANKER AND BROKER, 75 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Sight and Time Drafts on New York and other principal cities bought and sold. Collections made on favorable terms. Sight Drafts on England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, Sweden, Norway, France, Holland and Germany in sums of $5 and upwards.

BANK OF FOND DU LAC, FOND DU LAC, Wisconsin. S. E. LEFFERTS, Cashier. A. G. BUTLER, Prest. Collections made free of charge, and remitted promptly at current rates of exchange.

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE C. Capital $500,000. E. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

MARSHALL & DRURY, EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, MOLINE, ILLINOIS. DEWITT C. MARSHALL. STEPHEN DRURY. Collections made and remitted at current rates. REFERENCES—Park Bank, New York; Bank of Poughkeepsie, Poughkeepsie, New York; Marine Bank, Chicago, Illinois; Wells, Fargo & Co., Chicago, Ill.; [illegible], Chicago, Ill.; R. F. Stowe & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank OF WEARE, CARPENTER & CO., CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA. JOHN WEARE. S. D. CARPENTER. [illegible] Refer to Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y.; Hemans & Co., Bankers, Cincinnati; F. G. Adams, Chicago; [illegible]

L. C. BARBOR, Banking and Exchange office 61 Clark street. Exchange, Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver bought and sold. Reference—J. Young Scammon, President Marine Bank; F. G. Adams.

RACINE COLLEGE.—The Spring and Summer Term of Racine College will open April [illegible] Professors, &c., apply to Rev. JAMES DeKOVEN, [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the business of other Life Companies. From the Comptroller's Report for 1856, and Reports of Companies filed for 1857. [illegible]

The assets of this Company exceed $700,000. The Annual Income exceeds $200,000. It is purely Mutual, and its dividends are paid in Cash. Since its organization, it has issued 7,312 policies. The large Capital and investments and economical management, render its security beyond question. JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President. N. G. DE GROOT, Actuary. JOHN EADIE, Sec'y. Applications for Agencies in the Northwest should be made to ORREN E. MOORE, Gen'l Agent. Office 145½ South Water street.

L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED HAIR INVIGORATOR. An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound. For restoring Gray Hair to its original color, without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray. For preventing Baldness, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality of recuperative energy remaining. For curing Scurf and Dandruff, and all Cutaneous affections of the Scalp. For Beautifying the Hair; imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture, and causing it to curl readily. Price per Large Bottle, only 25 Cents. General Depot, No. 56 Dey street, New York. Western Depot, No. 302 State street, Chicago. S. T. HINCKLEY, Western Agent.

Chicago Lead Works. Corner of, Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead, and Lytharge. PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 152. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

CAUTION TO PIKE'S PEAKERS!! DON'T START!!! Without a little Assortment of Medicines. We are prepared to furnish the best quality of remedies upon short notice, and put up securely for the journey. GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 202 Randolph street.

HOUSEKEEPERS' EMPORIUM, NO. 47 STATE STREET, Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle. HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE. Planished Tin-Ware, Chafing Dishes, Japanned Tin Ware, Toilet Setts, Bathing Aparatus, Bird Cages, &c. Plain Tin-Ware of every Description. Plain, Enameled and Tinned Hollow Ware for Stoves and Ranges, Stove and Range Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, &c. WOODEN WARE IN GREAT VARIETY, Willow Ware, Baskets, Door Matts, Brushes, Brooms, &c. Nearly every article required for Housekeepers, may be found at VAN SCHAACK'S. Illustrated Catalogues sent by mail when requested.

Strangers and Citizens!

FOR	FOR	FOR
COMBS, In Shell.	POCKET BOOKS, In Morocco.	PURSES, In Buck.
COMBS, In Steel.	POCKET BOOKS, In Russia.	PURSES, Silk.
COMBS, In Ivory.	POCKET BOOKS, In Calf.	PURSES, Velvet.
COMBS, In Rubber.	POCKET BOOKS, With Clasps.	PURSES, Enameled.
COMBS, In Gold.	POCKET BOOKS, With Bands.	PURSES, With Chain.
COMBS, All Sizes.	POCKET BOOKS, All Styles.	PURSES, All Sizes.
COMBS, All Kinds.	POCKET BOOKS, All Kinds.	PURSES, All Kinds.
GO TO	GO TO	GO TO

JOHN D. PARK'S, 124 . . . Lake Street . . . 124

MASON & CO'S Insurance Agency, NO. 8 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

J. D. DECREET & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK. PROPRIETORS OF Fuller's Patent Portable Iron Fence, AND JOHNSON'S PATENT IRON ROLLING SHUTTER. OFFICE, NOS. 3 AND 4, PARDEE'S BUILDING. Corner South Water and Wells sts., Chicago. S. B. Williams, Agent. N. S. Bouton. J. D. Decreet.

LAND WARRANTS. One Hundred and Sixty Acres LAND WARRANTS WANTED. J. L. LEE, 66 Clark street.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON Warehouse Receipts and on Produce Consigned to Philip Dater, New York. CLARKE & DATER, 72 South Water street, Chicago.

H. V. DITMARS, PRACTICAL Machinest and Pressman, NORTH WATER STREET, One Door West of Wells-st., Chicago, Ill. Particular attention paid to repairing Printing Presses, manufacturing Chases, &c., &c. Steam Engines rebuilt and set up to order. Orders from the country solicited. P. O. Box 342.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS. Machine Belting, RUBBER, LEATHER AND COTTON DUCK; CONDUCTING, STEAM & ENGINE HOSE; FIRE BUCKETS, GASKETS, TUBING, RUBBER & HEMP PACKING, LACE LEATHER, BELT HOOKS AND CLASPS. Rubber Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Of all kinds. Rubber Gloves, Horse and Wagon Covers, Camp Blankets, Carriage and Nursery Cloths, Life Preservers, Piano Covers, Air Beds, Pillows and Cushions, Druggist's Articles, Toys, Combs and every variety of Rubber Goods. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Agents for the Manufacturers, JOHN B. IDESON & CO., 21 Dearborn street.

NORTON, ROBB & CO., Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES AND FISH, And General Commission Merchants, No. 16 River street, Chicago, Ill. HORACE NORTON. CHAS. ROBB. H. E. NORTON.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE, For Hot and Cold Dishes of all kinds. This most delicious and appetising sauce, invented by the renowned "Soyer," for the London Reform Club, is, since his decease, manufactured by the well known house of Crosse & Blackwell, London, from the original recipe. It is the favorite sauce in England, and on the Continent, with a high and growing reputation among American Epicures, and is much approved of as a stimulant to the appetite and to digestion. OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS. "We recommend our correspondent to try Mons. Soyer's new Sauce, entitled the 'Sultana Sauce.' It is made after the Turkish recipe; its flavor is excellent, and it affords considerable aid in cases of slow and weak digestion."—[The Lancet. "Savory, Piquant and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer." —[Observer. "A most valuable adjunct to Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, and should have a place on every table."—[Atlas. Sole Agents for the United States, GARDNER G. YVELIN, 217 Fulton st., New York, and BRAY & HAYES, 54 Cornhill, Boston. For sale by Grocers and Fruit Dealers everywhere.

PRINCE Imperial Champagne, FROM DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE. Sold by all Respectable Dealers throughout the Country. This fine brand of CHAMPAGNE, which until the past year was confined exclusively to the best tables of the Continent of Europe, has now obtained the most unbounded success and popularity in this country. It is recommended by many of the first Physicians of the city of New York, overall other wines, on account of its extreme purity and delicacy, and those who once try it rarely use any other brand. Although only one year has elapsed since its introduction into the country, the demand is immense, and constantly increasing. Our arrangements are such as to ensure the quality of the Wine being maintained at its present high standard. The Prince Imperial is imported solely by us, we being the sole Agents of Messrs. De Venoge & Co., in this country. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 & 492 Broadway, N. Y.

LARD OIL.—We keep constantly on hand a supply of No. 1 Winter Strained Oil, [illegible]

Insurance.

PARTICIPATION Insurance Agency. L. D. OLMSTED & CO. Are Agents for the following First-Class Insurance Companies; In the profits of three of which each Policy Holder Participates.

Home Insurance Company, OF NEW HAVEN, CONN. Capital and Surplus . . . . $272,000 00. Policy holders receive three-fourths of the nett profits.

Relief Fire Insurance Comp'y, OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus . . . . $[illegible]

Humboldt Fire Insurance Co., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus . . . . $[illegible]. Policy holders in either of the two above named Companies will receive a dividend to be issued from the home office upon the premium of each expired policy upon which there has been no loss, payable in scrip, applicable to payment of renewal.

City Fire Insurance Company, OF NEW HAVEN, CT. Capital and Surplus . . . . $[illegible]

Merchant's Insurance Comp'y, OF HARTFORD, CT. Capital and Surplus . . . . $[illegible]

ALSO, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., OF HARTFORD, CT. Capital . . . . $[illegible]

We are offering Insurance in all the above named well known Companies on as favorable terms as can be offered by any responsible Companies. L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Over Chicago Bank, cor. Lake and Lasalle-sts.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Assets Jan. 1, 1860 . . . . $[illegible]. Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water streets.

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y, PHILADELPHIA. Capital and Surplus . . . . $359,746.70. OFFICERS. GEO. H. HART, Prest. H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer. E. P. ROSS, Vice-Prest. S. H. BUTLER, Asst. Sec'y. Curtis L. North, General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago. DIRECTORS—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller.

HARTFORD FIRE INS. CO.—JANUARY 1, 1860. ASSETS. Cash on hand and in Bank; Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission; Cash loaned on call; Bills receivable for loans, amply secured; Real Estate, unincumbered, (cash value); Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, New York, Boston, St. Louis, R.R. and other Stock; Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cents.; State Stock, (Conn., Ohio, Michigan, Missouri,) 6 per cents.; 20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin; Total Assets; Total Liabilities. [amounts illegible] Insurance against loss or damage by fire on dwellings, furniture, stores, warehouses, merchandise, mills, manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of policy holders will admit. HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents, No. 1 Loomis' Building, S. W. Cor. South Water and Clark-sts.

NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY. HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, Cash Capital and Surplus . . . . $[illegible]. MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus . . . . $[illegible]. ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus . . . . $[illegible]. INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cash Capital and Surplus . . . . $[illegible]. LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus . . . . $[illegible]. MARINE INSURANCE: PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., Total Assets . . . . $[illegible]. LIFE INSURANCE: MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEWARK, N. J., Total Assets . . . . $[illegible]. PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN, AGENTS, 188 . . . . South Water Street 188

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. PAID UP CAPITAL, $366,000. Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water st.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NORWICH, CONN. Paid up Capital, $161,636.33. INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark sts., first floor, Loomis' block.

FIRE, MARINE, AND LIFE INSURANCE. Miller & Willmarth, Will represent the following Companies. Office No. 150 South Water Street, DOLE'S BUILDING.

HOME FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus . . . . $[illegible]. PHENIX FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus . . . . $[illegible]. LORILLARD FIRE INS CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus . . . . $[illegible]. WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus . . . . $[illegible]. MONTAUK FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus . . . . $[illegible]. HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Capital and Surplus . . . . $[illegible]. CONWAY FIRE INS. CO., OF CONWAY, MASS. Capital and Surplus . . . . $[illegible]. CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus . . . . $[illegible]. MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus . . . . $[illegible]. MILLER & WILLMARTH, AGENTS. T. L. MILLER. E. B. WILLMARTH.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y, OF HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated 1819 - - - - Charter Perpetual. Cash Capital and Surplus $2,194,100.03. Fire and Inland Navigation Risks TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES. Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years. ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860. [itemised assets illegible] Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of the duly authorized Agents [illegible] T. R. FITCH, [illegible] HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago, No. 1 Loomis' Block, cor. S. Water & Clark.

PHOENIX INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, January 1st, 1860. CASH CAPITAL. SURPLUS. [itemised assets illegible] Total Liabilities . . . . $40,704 53. H. KELLOGG, Secretary. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, No. 1 Loomis' Building, Corner of Clark and South Water streets, Chicago. [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

1860 . . . . SPRING TRADE . . . . 1860. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., DRY GOODS JOBBERS, 42 & 44 Lake Street, HAVE NOW IN STORE A Very Large and Complete Stock, Comprising the latest styles and most seasonable goods, which will be offered at New York jobbing prices, for cash or approved credit.

BOOTS & SHOES At Wholesale, 42 . . . . LAKE STREET . . . . 44 DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., Having large facilities and experience, have purchased an unusually Large and Carefully Selected Stock, Which will be offered at prices that shall defy competition East or West, and all goods warranted to give entire satisfaction.

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, Umbrellas and Parasols. 42 & 44 . . . . Lake Street . . . . 42 & 44. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., Wholesale Dealers, Have in store a large and very complete stock, comprising the most recent styles, direct from the manufacturers, all of which will be offered at prices that cannot fail to satisfy.

G. C. COOK & CO., (Successors to Satterlee, Cook & Co.,) WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN WOODEN WARE, Dried Fruits and Fish. 16 & 18 . . . . State Street . . . . 16 & 18 CHICAGO.

LELAND & MIXER, 231—South Water-st—231, PREMIUM HAMS! They now offer for sale their Premium Sugar Cured Hams, on which they obtained the FIRST PREMIUM at the recent United States Fair. Also, Smoked Beef, Pork and Lard constantly on hand. P. O. BOX 4376. CHICAGO. WINDSOR LELAND. C. H. S. MIXER.

JEWETT & BUTLER, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Hardware and Cutlery, NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON, Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c. 18 . . . Lake Street . . . 18 SIGN OF THE SCISSORS. Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill. FREDERICK JEWETT. OLIVER S. BUTLER.

SPRING TRADE. - - - - 1860. BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE. We are now receiving our stock for the Spring Trade, consisting of Boots, Brogans and Congress Gaiters for men; Ladies' Pegged and sewed Boots and Buskins, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., with a full assortment for Misses, Boys and Children. We purchased our stock BEFORE THE RECENT STRIKE, at low prices, and we shall give good bargains to cash buyers and to prompt customers. DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 30 Lake street.

DRY GOODS! J. M. STINE & CO., 37 Lake street and 41 & 43 Wabash avenue, (UP STAIRS,) have now in store, and will keep up throughout the season, a large and well-made assortment of DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, Both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC. Adapted to the Spring Trade. Our superior facilities and low rents enable us to offer particular inducements to Cash and Prompt Short Time Buyers. Merchants who come here for a market, or to replenish a stock, will find it to their interest to favor us with early call when in the city.

1860. SPRING TRADE. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, 25 . . Lake Street, Chicago . . 25 JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

1860 SPRING TRADE. 1860. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE, DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

1860. — 1860. HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS, AT WHOLESALE. E. R. KELLOGG & CO., No. 56 Lake Street, CHICAGO. E. R. KELLOGG. GEO. D. SLADE.

1860 REMOVAL. 1860. H. W. Hunt & Co., Have removed to the spacious Warerooms on the Second and Third Floors of NOS 33 & 35 LAKE STREET, (BURCH'S BLOCK.) We are now Manufacturing for the Spring Trade our usual stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, We are also opening our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Cottonades, Ducks, Linens, Tailor's Trimmings, &c., To which we invite the attention of the trade. H. W. HUNT & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES. C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers, No. 46 Lake Street, HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF Boots and Shoes, And would invite the special attention of buyers to their CUSTOM MADE KIP AND THICK BOOTS, Which are of a very superior quality and warranted to give perfect satisfaction. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes, Of which we have a full stock. C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS & SHOES. 25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS [illegible]

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake Street, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin. A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, [illegible]

G. H. & L. LAFLIN, WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, [illegible]

DRESS TRIMMINGS, SHAWL BORDERS, Corsets, Hosiery, Skirts, Gloves, Mitts, Small Wares, Notions, ZEPHYR WOOLS, &c. Good assortment and prices LOW for CASH. ADDISON GRAVES, 78 . . . . Lake Street 78

CASH JOBBING HOUSE. BOWEN BROTHERS, 72 . . . Lake Street . . . 72 IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Yankee Notions, Pedler's Goods, Crockery, China, and Glass Ware, &c. INVITE MERCHANTS To examine the most attractive stock in Chicago!

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES. The Celebrated Copper Toe! BOSTON, March 23, 1860. To Messrs. Wadsworth & Wells, Chicago, Ill.: GENTLEMEN—To correct an error which appears to exist among some parties dealing in Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes, we hereby state that we claim no right whatever to deal in said goods within the States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The exclusive right to deal in said Tipped Boots and Shoes in the above States having been sold by the patentee before we purchased the invention and patent of him. Respectfully yours, CHASE, MCKINNEY & CO.

WADSWORTH & WELLS, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 60 . . Lake Street . . . 60. We own the exclusive right for the sale of MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES, for and within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and hereby give notice that all persons dealing in these goods within the above States, without having first arranged with us and by our consent, are and will be direct infringers upon our EXCLUSIVE rights, and that as soon as we are advised of any infringement, shall demand proper and immediate redress. We have made extensive arrangements with the most celebrated manufacturers whereby we can fully supply the increasing demand with the best qualities of these Tipped Boots and Shoes from our store in Chicago, each pair of which will be stamped or labelled with our name. We shall recognize no Tipped goods within either the above States but such as are thus stamped and supplied by us. We will warrant in all instances one pair of child's copper tipped shoes to out wear two and oftentimes three or four pairs of the ordinary kind, as can be shown by very many testimonials, while the expense is but a trifle more, making an actual average saving to the consumer of over two hundred per cent. We also own the right (not exclusive) for the sale of these patented goods into all territory of the owners of the patent, and are in no way subjected to any further extension of the patent, and we have been paid a half per cent. [illegible] We particularly solicit the attention of dealers in these goods within the States of Illinois, Michigan and Indiana to our advantages under this patent, and the quality of our goods will be unsurpassed by any stock in the Union with us when quality considered, to offer as competing prices with goods without Tips. We shall give undivided attention to this branch of our business in connection with our general stock, and respectfully solicit orders for our goods and due respect for our rights. That dealers may not be misled by the advertisements of others in Chicago and elsewhere, outside the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, who advertise themselves as agents for the sale of MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED GOODS, we state that all such parties do not intend to or in any way whatever appertain to the sale of said goods within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. WADSWORTH & WELLS.

1860 - - - - - 1860 WOODEN WARE, Willow Ware, Willows, BROOM MAKER'S STOCK.

White, Stewart & White, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Brooms, Twines, Cordage, Mats, Brushes, Tubs, Churns, Pails, Matches, Pipes, Measures, Bowls, CHILDREN'S WILLOW WAGONS. And every description of House Furnishing Goods. Which they offer unusually low for cash. WHITE, STEWART & WHITE, 95 . . South Water-St., Chicago . . . 95

SPRING TRADE—1860. Field, Benedict & Co., NO. 81 & 83 SOUTH WATER STREET, Are now receiving their usual large stock of goods adapted to MEN'S WEAR, to which they would invite the attention of cash and prompt paying customers, consisting in part of Black and Colored Broadcloths, all grades, Black and Fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres, Silk, Marseilles and Valencia Vestings, Farmers' and Mechanic's Cassimeres, Cottonades in great variety, Kentucky Jeans, Merino Cassimere and Linens, Farmers' Linen Drills and Ducks, Spanish, Grass, Blouse and Bay Linens, Tweeds, Satinets, Corduroys, &c., &c. Also, a general assortment of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. Dealing exclusively in goods adapted to MEN'S WEAR, we can offer the most complete assortment in the way of prices and variety.

Anno Domini . . . . 1860 Of American Independence . . . . 84. Spring Announcement. PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 30 LAKE STREET, Continue their business in the manner they have conducted it during the last six years, offering at wholesale a large stock of, Known Brands of Goods, AT A SMALL ADVANCE. OUR MOTTO, "LOW PRICES WIN," warranted by our purchasing from first hands, doing business on small expenses, and selling to a close and paying trade. To all such, we shall offer throughout the season a complete and unsurpassed stock of DRY GOODS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS, On the most favorable terms. Good men are invited examine our stock and prices.

Lumber, Wood & Coal.

COAL—COAL—COAL—COAL. The undersigned have in their Coal Yard, Kingsbury street (on the North Branch of Chicago River) just north of Indiana street Bridge, the BEST kinds of Bituminous and Anthracite Coal, which they continue to sell at the lowest market prices: ERIE COAL, ORMSBY COAL, MOUNT CARBON COAL, BRIAR HILL COAL, Lump, Egg, Stove, Nut, LACKAWANA COAL, BLOSSBURG COAL. Coal carefully screened, and weights guaranteed always. RENO & LITTLE.

Stationery &c.

THE PLACE TO FIND A COMPLETE OFFICE OUTFIT. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONERS, Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of BLANK BOOKS, WRITING PAPERS, ENVELOPES, WRITING INKS AND FLUIDS, GOLD AND STEEL PENS, And every variety of OFFICE STATIONERY. HAVING ENLARGED THEIR Blank Book Manufactory, And added new and improved Machinery, they are better than ever prepared to turn out to order BLANK WORK of a superior quality. They have also fitted up, in connection with their Bindery, a first-class JOB PRINTING OFFICE, Designed expressly for Commercial work; the type and material in which is entirely new and of the latest styles. Orders for Bill Heads, Business Cards, Circulars, Letter Heads, Etc., Executed promptly. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 22 Lake-st.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of print [illegible] And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. Assortment of Wrapping Paper, of all qualities. [illegible]

D. A. INGERSOLL, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, BOOK BINDER AND RULER. [illegible]

PRINT, BOOK AND WRAPPING PAPER, for sale by J. P. & E. A. BLACK & CO., No. 216 . . . Kinzie street . . . No. 216. Mill address—Bristol, Kendall County, Ill. Cash paid for Rags.

HOUSE DRAINS NOTICE.—SEWERAGE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Chicago, Ill., April [illegible], 1860. [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, George A. Gibbs and Anna M. Gibbs, his wife, on the nineteenth day of May, A. D. 1858, did convey to the undersigned, Mark Skinner, by their certain Deed of Trust of that date for the purpose therein described to secure the payment of two certain bills of exchange [illegible] [illegible] NOW, THEREFORE, I, the said Mark Skinner, do hereby give notice that [illegible] MARK SKINNER, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Enoch B. Stevens and Elizabeth M. Stevens, his wife, of the city of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, did, on the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, execute and deliver to the undersigned, John H. Dunham, as Trustee, a Deed of Trust of the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note made by the said Enoch B. Stevens [illegible] JOHN H. DUNHAM, Trustee. Chicago, April 18th, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of Elisha W. Tracy, deceased, late of Cook County, of the State of Illinois, by the County Court of said County, [illegible] SARAH ELIZABETH TRACY, Administratrix. Dated April 16th, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court. In Chancery. John H. Kinzie vs. George C. Bates, Thomas C. Armstrong and James Averill. Public Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the mandate in a decree entered in the above entitled cause on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1860, I, L. C. Paine Freer, as Master in Chancery of Cook County, [illegible] L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County. Chicago, May 2, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Malcom McNeill and John W. Fraser have made default in the payment of three promissory notes executed by them, [illegible] JACQUES POULS, SAMUEL STRAUS, Trustees. Chicago, February 22, 1860. Room No. 14 Metropolitan Block.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. William Goldie vs. Florence Mahoney, John D. Mahoney and Charles J. Hull.—Petition for Mechanic's Lien. [illegible] IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of Superior Court of Chicago. Chicago, April 11th, 1860.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.—Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 14th day of May, A. D. 1860, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and two o'clock P. M. of said day, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, the following described property, to-wit: [illegible] R. D. McFARLANE, Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas Geo. B. Eckley and Letitia W. Eckley, his wife, both of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, by their certain indenture of Mortgage, [illegible] ROBERT F. LANE, Mortgagee. April 11th, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—The executors of the Estate of J. Barber will offer for sale at Public Auction at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the 15th day of May next, the following lots and description of property, being part of said estate: LOTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. [illegible] LOTS IN PERU, ILL. [illegible] LANDS IN WINNEBAGO CO., ILL. [illegible] LANDS IN TOWN & COUNTY OF OTTAWA, MICH. [illegible] TERMS—One half cash; balance in one and two years. [illegible] Executors.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—CORN EXCHANGE. BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTIN & CO., 187 South Water street, Chicago. E. R. CLARK & CO., 132 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. [illegible]

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, [illegible] Wabash avenue, Chicago. BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.—[illegible] South Water street. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—barrel, quarters, [illegible] to order of BAR SACKS—Every size and [illegible] GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels. [illegible] KENTFIELD & CHAPMAN.

ANTIQUE MARBLE MANTELS For sale at 105 Dearborn Street, BY NEW YORK MARBLE COMPANY. WELLS LAFLIN, Agent.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Importers and Dealers in IRON, NAILS, STEEL AND HEAVY HARDWARE, [illegible]

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 24, 1860.

Exchange is rather close to-day, and will continue so for the next two days, at quotations, viz: ¼ premium. After that it will be likely to recede another ¼; but the payments of the 1 and 4th must be disposed of before the decline is likely to be realized.

The scarcity of produce paper continues. Local discounts cannot be obtained in considerable amounts on any terms.

Gold 1¼@¾ per cent, with no demand. Round sums can be obtained at the lower figure.

ST. LOUIS.—We quote the following from the *Democrat* of yesterday:

The demand for sight on New York was not so large to-day as was anticipated, and institutions sold freely at ¼ premium for bankable funds. All the exchange at the Sub-Treasury was sold to-day at ¼ for gold. New Orleans exchange is in light request, but the rate is firm at ½ premium for bankable funds, and ¾ for gold.

CINCINNATI.—The supply was rather better, and one or two houses place their buying rate at 1 per cent discount, but the ruling figures remain at 1@¼.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—The counterfeits are multiplying. Imlay & Co., of Philadelphia, report the following:

We have just detected a dangerous altered dollar note, purporting to be the true issue of "The Sussex Bank, Newton, N. J." Vignette, man feeding hogs, in upper right, and sailor with basket of corn on lower right corner; Clay in oval die on upper left, and V on lower left corner.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of yesterday says:

The week opens upon a comparatively easy money market, matters being much in the same condition as previously reported. Good paper is taken freely, and to the full extent of the offerings, by the regular houses, at 10@12 per cent. The supply of currency is not large, in the aggregate, but it is equal to the demand. In outside circles first class paper is scarce, and lenders take it at the bank rates.

Eastern Exchange begins to work easier. Supplies have increased with most of the dealers, and the demand to-day was below the average of last week. The buying rates are lower than they were, nearly all the business having been done at ¼ premium, but banker's checks remain at ¼ prem., with the exception of the Valley Bank and A. L. Mowry & Co., the former drawing for customers at ½ and the latter at ¼ prem.

In regard to Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri currency the *Gazette* remarks:

There has been a corresponding decline here in the rate of discount on Illinois and Wisconsin currency, which is now offered at 1¼ discount. One or two of the dealers buy Missouri notes at 1½ discount, but the prevailing rate is 1¼. Missouri and Illinois paper is now of equal value. This is an event that no one would have predicted three years ago, when a Missouri bank note was almost equivalent to gold anywhere in the West. So much for bank inflation and silver redemption.

PRESENT PROSPECTS.—*Thompson's Bank Note Reporter* feels hopeful for the future. It says:

The month of April has developed much that is encouraging. Our imports are within safe bounds, and our exports are sufficiently large to balance the account; and no fears can be entertained of a shipment of coin, at least not till midwinter. The imports for the spring trade are paid for by the exports, and there is a sufficient amount of exchange left over to cover a portion of the imports for the fall trade. Confidence is taking deep root under the influence of a cheap and abundant supply of money. The whole country is convalescent; and in the full vigor of its strength, needs but little stimulant to draw into action all its progressive powers. Congress is the only block—the only incubus in our onward career.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—We annex a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York for the week and since January 1:

For the week.	1860.	1859.	1858.
Dry Goods	$4,041,450	$1,461,023	$ 981,331
Gen'l Merchandise	1,396,297	3,850,784	1,449,795
Total for the week	$1,491,427	$5,311,807	$2,431,126
Previously reported	97,614,708	74,813,371	71,667,005
Since Jan. 1	$89,174,745	79,625,468	79,098,131

The following are the entries of foreign Dry Goods at this port for the month of April and since January:

1860.	April.	Since Jan. 1.
Woollens	$1,750,262	$11,566,085
Cottons	907,188	7,307,460
Silks	1,477,696	14,140,731
Linens	894,114	7,158,469
Miscellaneous	261,556	3,130,961
Total	$4,982,745	$43,303,706
Total, 1859	5,040,630	39,600,647
Decrease	$3,174,998	$ 186,813

Ten months of Imports of Dry Goods.

1855	$76,305,112
1856	77,888,107
1857	63,046,247
1858	37,723,537
1859	39,600,647

The Custom House tables makes the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-ported, from 1st

July to the March ultimo	$97,328,600
Add four weeks in April	3,747,024
Total to date	$101,075,624
Against same time last year	87,886,977
Increase to date	$13,203,647
The same table makes the export of specie from	
1st July to 21st July	$40,781,000
Add four weeks in April	1,000,000
Total to date	$41,781,000
Against the same time last year	27,606,936
Increase to date	$15,200,634

COMMERCIAL

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 2, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

	Flour.	Wht.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Brly.	Grass Seed.
Lake	1,000	10,000	7,000	2,000			
R. & C.	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
M. & C.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
M. & St. P.	500	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Ill. Central	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Mich. Central	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Southwest'n R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Canal	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Total	1,000	21,000	21,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	

	Downed Lbs.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Hides.	Green Hides.	Oats.	Pelts.
C. & R. I.		1,000					
C. & A.		1,000					
C. & R. I.		1,000					
C. & M.		1,000					
C. & G. W.		1,000					
C. & M.		1,000					
Canal		1,000					
Total		7,000					

SHIPMENTS BY CANAL YESTERDAY.

	Flour.	Wht.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Brly.	Hides.
To Buffalo	1,000	10,000	7,000	2,000			
To Collingwood	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
To Kingston	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Total	3,000	12,000	9,000	4,000			

SHIPMENTS BY CANAL THURSDAY, 3.

Lumber, ft	54,000
Oats, bu	24

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TODAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Bbls. flour	372,000	Railroad ties, pcs	2,350
Potatoes, bbls	6	Starch, boxes	30
Wheat, bu	27,000		
Corn, bu	3,000	Corn, bush	191,000
Rye, bush	1,000	Oats, bush	1,000
Lard, pkgs	4	Barley, bu	15,000
Lard, Prime, lbs	2,000	Lard, lbs	6,000
Lard, Leaf, lbs	1,000	Tallow, lbs	15
Lumber, ft	54,000	Butterwood, cords	45
Shingles, No	1,500,000	Wheat, bush	27,000
Salt, bbls	30,000	Pork, bbls	170
Coal, tons	1,000	Pork, lbs	12
Coal, bush	1,000	Wheat, bush	24,000
Tin Plate, boxes	2,000	Flour, bbls	2,100
Bacon, lbs	1,000	Lard, lbs	100,000
Lumber, ft	1,000	Hides, Raw cows	1,000
Pkgs. Sundries	1,000		

The receipts of corn to-day were very inadequate, and the shipments light. The market, however, still continues quiet, the principal shipping demand being for No. 2, and prices receded 1@2c. Only about 75,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 65c for common River at last; 53@53½c for Canal afloat; 53@53½c for No. 1 in store; 51@55c for No. 2; and 45@46c for Rejected—the market closing quiet. The Wheat market was active under a good shipping demand; but the receipts were large and the market was easier, closing after the receipt of the New York dispatches 1c lower. About 60,000 bushels of all grades changed hands at $1.11 for No. 1 Spring in store; and $1.18@1.14½ for Club on track. The Flour market was also easier, and sales were made at a decline of 5c—$5.15@5.50 being the range for fair to choice Spring extras—transactions showing a decline of 10c from the highest price reached last week. Oats were in good supply and the market steady at 32½c for No. 1 in store and 34c on track. Rye continues in light receipt and the market is firm at 85@86c. The demand for Barley is less active and the market quiet at 61@75c, according to sample. Highwines still tend slowly upward—sales today of country manufacture being made at 19c. Provisions quiet. Lard scarce. Clover and Timothy Seed scarce and in good demand. Hides steady.

Freights have again taken a turn downward—rates having declined to-day 1c per bushel. Six vessels were engaged at 18½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 4½@5c for corn.

PETROLEUM, May 1.—Flour firm, but prices have undergone no material change. The sales yesterday were as follows:

	Bbls.	Price.
10 brls from store	4.70	
"	4.75	
"	4.80	
"	4.85	
"	4.90	
"	4.95	
"	5.00	
"	5.05	
"	5.10	
"	5.15	
"	5.20	
"	5.25	
"	5.30	
"	5.35	
"	5.40	
"	5.45	
"	5.50	
10 brls from store	5.55	
"	5.60	
"	5.65	
"	5.70	
"	5.75	
"	5.80	
"